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USSR'S FADEYEV INTERVIEWED ON CEMA ANNIVERSARY

AU032117 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 27 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Kosta Kunev, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME Moscow correspondent, interview with Nikolay Vasilevich Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, on the occasion of the 30th CEMA anniversary in Moscow--date not given]

[Text] The anniversary of the international economic organization of the socialist community gave the opportunity to Kosta Kunev, our Moscow correspondent, to interview Nikolay Vasilievich Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, on a few questions.

Question: What can you say, Nikolay Vasilievich, to CEMA's multifaceted activities, in connection with the 30th anniversary of this organization and in connection with the further intensification of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member countries?

Answer: First of all, I take the liberty to most cordially greet the readers of the daily ZEMDELSKO ZNAME and to express my gratitude to the editorial board for the opportunity given to me to address a few thoughts to your readers.

CEMA is celebrating its 30th anniversary in an atmosphere of stable economic development by its member countries, in an atmosphere of scientific and technical prosperity, in an atmosphere of rising living standards of all peoples in CEMA member countries. Today CEMA is the most dynamically developing economic bloc in the world.

Throughout the 30 years that have elapsed since the creation of this organization, the socialist community, under the leadership of communist and workers parties, has achieved tremendous successes. The close cooperation of CEMA member countries in resolving the most important national economic problems, a cooperation based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist internationalism--such as observance of state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in domestic affairs, full equality of rights, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance--this cooperation has played a very important role in achieving the successes of the socialist community. Thus, the national income of CEMA member countries had increased more than 7.5 times by 1978 as compared to 1950--which was the first year of CEMA's existence. The total volume of industrial production has increased nearly 12 times during the same period and the volume of agricultural production has increased almost 2.5 times for the same period. The volume of capital investments in national economy has increased 10 times for the same period, as a result of which the basic funds of national economy increased by almost 10 times and exports increased by nearly 18 times, while imports increased more than 19 times. Throughout all these years more than 71 million housing units were built, dozens of thousands of clinics, hospitals, sanitariums and rest homes were built. The population's well-being has improved considerably throughout this period and workers' wages have increased. We can confidently assert that without close economic and political cooperation, without comprehensive mutual support, such tremendous successes in socioeconomic development would hardly have been achieved within such a relatively short historical period.

The CEMA activities are placed under the leadership of the fraternal communist and workers parties, under the leadership of the governments of the countries belonging to the socialist community, with a view to and with the purpose of a comprehensive convergence with the peoples of those countries, with the purpose of developing even closer economic and political cooperation among them and with the purpose of establishing international relations of a new type. This is an irreversible trend, it is a process involving the broad people's masses in our countries. International collectives are participating in solving common problems. [paragraph continues]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an example in this respect. This country participates in the construction of large building projects such as the international "Soyuz" gas pipeline, the Vinitsa-Albertisza high voltage power grid, as well as the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose plant and many other important building projects.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in his accountability report to the 11th BCP Congress, made a very correct evaluation of the historical process of internationalization of production. The BCP Central Committee first secretary stated as follows in this connection: "Being a manifestation of the historical process of internationalization of production, socialist integration is essentially a law-governed process in building developed socialism and in the gradual transition to communism. Without the development and intensification of integration with the socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union, it is impossible to achieve accelerated progress in our country." Zhivkov further stated as follows:

"The more successes that are achieved in the development of productive forces and in the scientific-technical progress of the countries belonging to the socialist community, the more the natural necessity of integration is intensified. At the same time increasingly favorable conditions for the real and most consistent implementation of this integration are being created."

Question: What is your opinionon implementing the comprehensive CEMA program and on the significance of forms of economic cooperation such as the long-term goal-oriented programs of cooperation among CEMA member countries?

I would like to stress, above all, that the comprehensive program has become the main factor of cooperation among CEMA member countries as well as the main factor in the activities of the organs and international economic organizations belonging to CEMA. The implementation of this program further consolidates the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of the positions of socialism in the struggle for social progress, peace and international cooperation.

In noting this, in his speech to the 25th CPSU Congress, L.I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated as follows: "The implementation of the comprehensive program has already intensified our economic interaction considerably and has increased the mutual integration of our countries' economies. This, however, is of considerable advantage for each of these countries."

The deep processes of socialist economic integration have become some of the decisive factors in the successful socioeconomic development of the CEMA member countries. In the process of the expansion of our organization our forces and means have joined together to solve important national economic problems, problems of science and technology, problems connected with implementing the international division of labor and of its highly developed forms such as specialization and production sharing.

The broad scope of specialization and production sharing can be judged on the basis of the example set by Bulgaria. Bulgaria participates in specialization and production sharing of more than 1,400 goods. More than one-third of the Bulgarian exports consist of specialized products. An important result of cooperation among CEMA member countries is the creation, by joint efforts, of a uniform system of electronic calculating machines and the organization of their production on the basis of specialization and production sharing. Bulgaria holds one of the leading places in this activity.

In the sector of machinebuilding industry alone we have signed approximately 80 multilateral agreements on specialization and production sharing that include over 8,000 products and machinebuilding goods.

Scientific-technical cooperation plays an important role in the successful implementation of the comprehensive program. Over 2,200 scientific-research organizations, design and engineering institutions and higher educational institutions of member countries, including about 200 scientific institutions of academies of sciences, from countries belonging to the socialist community are participating in this cooperation.

A brilliant example of the successes of fraternal cooperation within the CEMA framework is represented by cooperation in such a leading sector of science and technology as astronautics. In conformity with the "Intercosmos" program three international flights were carried out in 1978, and recently these international crews were joined by a new one, the Soviet-Bulgarian crew during the joint Soviet-Bulgarian flight of the Cosmonauts Nikolay Rukavishnikov and the first Bulgarian Cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov in the "Soyuz-33" spaceship. Thus, Bulgaria, too, has become a cosmic country. The international space experiments of our countries are opening a qualitatively new stage of development of socialist integration in the field of space research and are demonstrating, at the same time, the internationalism of the Soviet Union, which generously shares its frontranking achievements with other countries.

As to the significance of long-term goal-oriented programs, for the period up to 1990 these programs are called upon to insure the satisfaction of the economic needs of CEMA member countries in all sectors of energy, fuel and raw materials, as well as in the field of the coordinated development of machinebuilding industry, and in other fields. At the 32d CEMA session, held in June 1978, the first three long-term goal-oriented programs were adopted on the solution of the fuel-energy and raw materials problem, on the problem of agriculture and food industry, as well as in connection with the machinebuilding industry sector.

Question: How do you think the socialist community will look by the end of this century?

Answer: There is no doubt whatsoever that the process of consolidation of our countries will be intensified in all fields on the basis of an intensified, objective process of socialist economic integration. The convergence and interaction of our economies will be even more developed, the levels of economic development will draw even closer together, the role of cooperation will be enhanced in the sector of planning work for various branches of production and for different types of goods. This will enable us even more harmoniously and efficiently to expand the opportunities of our countries' national economies and to introduce the most advanced achievements of science and technology.

Science will play an infinitely greater role, which will be transformed into a powerful force of production under the conditions of socialism. With the assistance of science we will achieve a much higher level in the economic and scientific-potential of the CEMA member countries, and our peoples will advance very far in the construction of socialism and communism.

Our countries' successes will attract even more strongly the peoples of all over the world toward the ideas of socialism, the influence of socialism upon universal development will be even more intensified. I am also convinced that the family of the CEMA member countries will be enlarged by new members who will join us.

I would like to close my statement by adding the CEMA is following an unrelenting line of expanding trade and economic relations with all countries, regardless of their social system, thus contributing to implementation of the Helsinki agreements.

POLISH GOVERNMENT ANSWERS WALDHEIM'S DISARMAMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

AU070955 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 79 pp 1-2 AU

["Polish Government's Answer to Questionnaire From the U.N. Secretary General: The Unshaken Will To Continue Poland's Active Contribution Toward the Cause of Disarmament"]

[Text] With reference to a general assembly resolution and in reply to the secretary's general note of 24 January 1979, the Polish Government wishes to present its view on the entire disarmament program whose implementation was avowed at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and at the 33d General Assembly session as the main goal of diplomatic talks and of the activity of the Disarmament Committee. The Polish People's Republic has been deeply committed in favor of checking the arms race and of disarmament.

This ensues from its constitution, which regards activity aimed at preventing aggression and boosting peace as a basic task of the state. In compliance with this constitutional precept, the Polish People's Republic has, for the 35 years of its existence, been actively engaged in disarmament talks and has presented a number of initiatives.

In order to be feasible, the disarmament program, in the opinion of the Polish Government, must take into account basic development trends in the world, the document says.

The policy of peaceful coexistence, which was the foundation on which the UN was established and is the basis for its activity, is an essential factor influencing the shaping of present-day international relations. The lasting principles of peaceful coexistence also provided a foundation for all efforts in the field of disarmament.

An understanding on the fundamental and main principles and on a realistic implementation plan is necessary in order to work out a comprehensive disarmament program. The special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament made its appreciable contribution toward this. It also emphasized the importance of efforts to convene a world conference on disarmament.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic supports the final document of the special session and voices the conviction that the principles and program accepted in it provide a basis for the activity of the Disarmament Committee.

All UN members must exert efforts on a worldwide scale and must cooperate to eliminate the sources of international tensions and conflicts as well as material preparations for waging a war. This makes the opposition to all forms of the arms race particularly urgent.

While seeking to lower the level of military confrontation in central Europe that is particularly replete with troops and modern weaponary, Poland is striving to strengthen security in this region. This is reflected in Polish activities promoting full implementation of the CSCE Final Act. The proposals laid down by Poland along with the other socialist states in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact signatory states of 23 November 1978 on restricting NATO and Warsaw Pact military activities and on eliminating the military organizations of both blocs also serve this purpose. It would also be very important for CSCE participants to sign an agreement renouncing, in line with the proposal of the USSR, the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons. In Poland's opinion, these proposals, like the suggestions made by other states and aimed at military detente and at building up mutual confidence, could be discussed in connection with the Madrid meeting of representatives of states signatory to the CSCE Final Act scheduled for 1980.

For obvious reasons, Poland concentrated its attention on problems concerning disarmament and detente in central Europe. This is also what guides Poland in its participation in the Vienna talks on the mutual limitation of armed forces and weapons in central Europe.

Poland comes out for the observance of the principles of sovereign equality of sides expressed in the balance of rights and duties, in the reciprocity for all sides, in every agreement leading to disarmament. Equal security can only be insured when none of the sides seeks to attain unilateral military advantages. This is a condition necessary for the success of disarmament at every stage of the disarmament process, the document goes on.

The disarmament program as a whole must concentrate on the implementation of basic goals and requirements in the field of consolidating peace and international security.

The success of a disarmament program also largely depends on partial steps which in the future can facilitate more complex and more ambitious settlements.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic represents the view that elimination of the threat of a nuclear war through the effective limitation, gradual reduction and complete elimination of all kinds and types of nuclear weapons should be at the center of the comprehensive disarmament program and should absorb the main efforts of governments and peoples. This implies the absolute ban on the use of these weapons combined with the renunciation of the use of force in mutual relations by all states.

Poland stated its viewpoint with regard to nuclear disarmament in the document presented jointly with the other socialist states in the Disarmament Committee in Geneva on 1 February 1979.

The problem of nuclear disarmament can primarily settled through the conclusion of agreements discontinuing the production of all types of nuclear weapons: nuclear, thermonuclear and neutron.

In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the conclusion of treaties completely and universally banning nuclear weapons tests, the production, stockpiling and use of neutron weapons and the development of new systems and types of mass destruction weapons would contribute toward discontinuing the race in the nuclear weapons field.

For the sake of security and disarmament, it is necessary to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. For this purpose it is essential to insure that the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is universally observed and to further consolidate the system guaranteeing its observation by relying on the principlies of the IAEA and on the international recommendations worked out in line with the nonproliferation treaty for the turnover of nuclear materials. At the same time it is essential to insure that nuclear energy can be used without any hindrance or discrimination for peaceful purpose in line with the provisions of the nonproliferation treaty.

Poland attaches great significance to measures aimed at strengthening security guarantees for states that renounce the possession of nuclear weapons.

To check the nuclear arms race, it is highly important to create zones with limited nuclear arms or free from nuclear arms, as well as peace zones. In the past Poland exerted efforts to create a zone free from nuclear weapons in central Europe.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic gives its full support to the efforts to sign and implement in the framework of SALT talks further limitations on strategic offensive nuclear armaments. This support proceeds from the conviction that the expected agreement will provide conditions necessary for further talks on substantial reductions and restrictions in strategic armaments and will invigorate other disarmament talks.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic would also like to reemphasize that it has invariably adhered to and adheres to, talks and efforts to find effective solutions involving every aspect of arms limitation without detriment for the security of any side. This also applies to the issue of the possible limitation of other weapons which hitherto have not been discussed.

Notwithstanding the efforts in the field of nuclear disarmament, Poland considers the need to speed up also negotiations on banning and eliminating other weapons of mass destruction urgent.

Highly important are the provisions of the seabed arms control treaty.

Poland deems it expedient to give priority to the question of reducing military budgets. In line with the proposals made by Warsaw Pact member states, such reductions could be made proportionally or by equal absolute amounts.

The reductions in military budgets, in which Warsaw Pact member states are prepared to participate on the principles of reciprocity with NATO states, would help restrict the arms race and would facilitate concrete disarmament steps. The reduction of military expenditures would free large sums and material resources for peaceful and humanitarian purposes of socioeconomic progress, particular in the developing countries.

Poland is convinced of the need to take simultaneous steps in the field of conventional disarmament.

Highly important in this respect are the talks initiated by the USSR and the United States to restrict the supplies of weapons, and in particular to ban such transfers to regimes pursuing a policy of racism, apartheid and aggression against other states.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the convening of a world disarmament conference would be of great importance for attaining a breakthrough in disarmament talks.

The activity of the UN and of other international organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental, shows that public opinion is increasingly aware of the need to engage in the consolidation of peace, in the struggle to check the arms race and to disarm.

Guided by this, Poland initiated a statement on the education of societies in the spirit of peace. The most recent session of the General Assembly endorsed the statement concerning this outstanding issues.

Full implementation of this statement would make a great contribution toward safeguarding the right to live in peace, which is man's supreme possession.

Poland also backs efforts and works connected with the preparation and conclusion of a universal treaty on the nonuse of force or the treat of use or force in international relations.

In Poland's opinion, it would also be highly important to properly coordinate disarmament programs with socioeconomic development.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic highly evaluates the importance of the UN activity for disarmament and wishes to reiterate once again its will to continue Poland's active contribution toward this cause.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS SALT II AGREEMENT REACHED

AU061955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 May 79 AU

[Velimir Budimir report from Washington]

[Text] Among the reports on world events, news from Washington attracts attention: The Presidents of the United States and the Soviet Union, Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, will sign a strategic armaments limitation treaty, known as SALT II, somewhere in Europe in June. TANJUG correspondent Velimir Budimir reports by telephone from Washington that agreement will first be reached in the next 7 days by U.S. Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin.

[Begin Budimir recording] Assurances that Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin will have their final meetings at the beginning of this week are expressed unofficially by the appropriate U.S. officials themselves. In fact Vance and Dobrynin, who had 23 meetings devoted exclusively to SALT this year alone, have completed the main business. The main questions in dispute that were discussed in the past few weeks have certainly been resolved and what now remains is the so-called clearing out of the pockets that remain, and this, too, has been chiefly completed.

It is asserted the negotiators have also agreed on what will be understood under the term new missile weapons, which was the greatest problem, since the treaty will allow both the United States and the Soviet Union to build a new system each. They have also agreed on the modern Soviet Backfire heavy bomber, whose production will be limited and the Soviet Union will give assurances to the United States to the effect that this bomber will not be given any strategic features or capacities at any time in the future.

Finally, the problem of the so-called verification or mutual checking that the provisions of the agreement are being observed was also solved. [end recording]

PRESIDENT CARTER'S MEETING WITH PRC AMBASSADOR SCORED

AU061935 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 May 79 AU

[Text] The revisionist Chinese news agency XINHUA reports that Carter, the leader of American imperialism, recently received the Chinese ambassador to the United States, Cai Zemin. Further, XINHUA added that they had a friendly talk on bilateral matters and a number of important international issues.

This meeting took place following the counterrevolutionary contacts and plots drawn up by the American imperialists and Chinese social imperialists. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries their counterrevolutionary cooperation has constantly been intensified. Many American political, economic and military delegations have successively been visiting the social imperialist China where they have been cordially received with great honors. On their part, the Chinese social imperialists are also sending delegations of various levels to visit the United States.

The present meeting between the leader of American imperialism and the Chinese ambassador has taken place at a time when a large American military delegation is in China and immediately after the visit to China by the former chief of American diplomacy Kissinger, who is known as the main architect of the American-Chinese (?rapprochement). This meeting is another step in strengthening their counterrevolutionary alliance. The reactionary course of rapprochement with American imperialism and the reactionary regimes of the world pursued by the Chinese revisionist leadership is detrimental to the interests of the Chinese people.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT'S VISIT TO BULGARIA NOTED

AU051457 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, May 5 (ATA)--The chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, is on a visit in Bulgaria these days. According to reports, during the first speeches and statements, the West German Chancellor Schmidt and the chief of Bulgarian revisionists Zhivkov have expressed their satisfaction for the road and the hitherto development of West German-Bulgarian collaboration in various fields. Meanwhile, they stress the existence of possibilities for the further deepening of this collaboration. In an interview granted to the Bulgarian television these days, Schmidt praised high the relations between the two countries and expressed the hope that his talks with Zhivkov "will carry further the dialogue between West Germany and Bulgaria in the political, economic and cultural fields". Following the example of their bosses, the Soviet social imperialists, the Bulgarian revisionists are ever more establishing political and economic ties with a number of capitalist countries, including West Germany. They are further opening the doors to the big Western capital. The open door policy, pursued by the Bulgarian revisionists, is ever more increasing the dependence of Bulgarian economy on the foreign capital, placing the Bulgarian worker in front of a double exploitation, that of the local bourgeoisie and international one.

MARTYRS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE HONORED

AU052019 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Summary] Today, on Martyrs' Day, the people of Albania remember those who have fallen for the country's liberation.

A wreath-laying ceremony took place this morning at the war martyrs' cemetery in Tirana. The ceremony was attended by AWP Central Committee Politburo members Mekuran Isai, Pali Miska, Rita Marko and Spiro Koleka; Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member: Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary; members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

Wreaths were laid by Hekuran Isai and Simon Stefani, on behalf of the AWP Central Committee; Spiro Koleka and Telo Mezini on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Pali Miska and Tefta Cami, on behalf of the government; Zhorxhi Robo and Ismail Kadare, on behalf of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; and by Rita Marko and Farije Salicaj, on behalf of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the Presidium of the Albanian Women's Union, the Union of Working Youth of Albania, the Ministry of Defense, the National Committee of War Veterans, the Tirana District Party Committee and People's Council Executive Committee, and other mass organizations.

This afternoon, the Tirana District Party Committee, the People's Council Executive Committee, the Presidium of the Democratic Front and the War Veterans Committee organized a commemorative rally in front of the Palace of Culture. In addition to thousands of Tirana citizens, servicemen and young people, the rally was also attended by AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Caqo Nehso, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, and others. The speech for the occasion was delivered by Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee. An open-air concert was also staged. Wreaths were laid before busts and memorial stones commemorating war heroes.

"On the occasion of martyrs remembrance day, AWP Central Committee Politburo members Adil Carcani, Hekuran Isai, Spiro Koleka, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko and Pali Miska; AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri, Qirjako Mihali and Llambi Gegprifti; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary; members of the AWP Central Committee, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the government; Tirana District Party and state cadres, representatives of mass organizations, servicemen, veterans and others, paid visits to the families of martyrs.

This morning, wreaths were laid at the Tirana Martyrs' Cemetery by the Foreign Trade Union delegations from Spain, Canada and Portugal that had attended the May Day celebrations in Albania.

Wreaths were also laid this morning by members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The ceremony was attended by Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN--Dhimiter Lamani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Sweden, has presented his credentials to King Gustav. [date not given] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU]

FRG'S SCHMIDT DEPARTS, COMMUNIQUE, DECLARATION SIGNED

AU041414 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] Varna, May 4 (BTA)--The FRG federal chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt, left Bulgaria today. He was here on a three-day visit at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, with whom he exchanged views on a broad group of questions pertaining to the condition and possibilities for development of relations between Bulgaria and the FRG, as well as on topical international issues. In the communique which has been submitted for publication here, the conviction is expressed of the two sides that the friendly atmosphere and the positive results from the visit will greatly contribute to the further development of relations between the two countries, and that this development will favour not only their peoples but will at the same time help detente and the strengthening of peace.

Today the two statesmen published a joint declaration as well.

"I am very pleased with what we have achieved," Mr Schmidt declared after the signing of the document.

Expressing his satisfaction with his meeting with Mr Schmidt, Mr Zhivkov declared:

"We held extremely fruitful talks on questions of interest for the two countries and on some problems of the international situation. There is no doubt that what we have achieved will give fresh impetus to the development of our economy, culture and other spheres of bilateral cooperation."

"As regards international issues, we spoke about the most cardinal problems of the international situation and above all about the strategic problem of our epoch--the struggle for detente. In this respect we can say that we are united as regards our common efforts and the contribution we will continue to make in the future to the consolidation of peace in the world."

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES TO SIGN AGREEMENT

Zhivkov Reception

AU041845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Khristo Khristov, Minister of foreign trade; Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, and (Valentin Dyakov) Soviet trade representative in Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Decoration for Patolichev

AU041850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] At the Boyana residence in Sofia Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and ministers attended the ceremony. Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

Expansion of Trade Agreement

AU041855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] At the Boyana residence in Sofia Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, and Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, have signed an agreement on further expanding the trade exchange between the two countries. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and (Valentin Kyakov), Soviet trade representative in Bulgaria, and other high-ranking officials of the two countries also attended the signing ceremony.

Todor Zhivkov, radio correspondent reports the following connection with the signing of this agreement: After the signing of this document I asked Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade and head of the Soviet delegation, to discuss the possibilities for further expansion of trade between the two countries:

[Patolichev--begin recording in Russian fading into translation] The document which we just signed with my colleague and comrade, Khristo Khristov, is an intergovernmental agreement which outlines the further measures aimed at expanding and deepening the trade and economic relations between the two countries. We discussed and adopted concrete measures for expanding and improving the production of various goods and products in the sphere of industry and agriculture. We highly appraised our cooperation and are undertaking all necessary measures so that it can develop, deepen and expand in the interest of the economic upsurge of our two countries. [end recording]

I also asked Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, how he assessed the results of the talks and the agreement signed:

[Khristov--begin recording] The trade between our two countries in 1979 is expected to achieve a record of more than 8 billion leva in foreign currency. The Bulgarian exports are mostly based on delivery of machinebuilding products. We must take into account the fact that 25 years ago we did not produce and export any machines while now, in 1979, Bulgaria's exports to the Soviet Union of machines, equipment and electronic products will amount to more than 2 billion leva in foreign currency which is a result of the BCP April's line and of the cooperation and integration which our two parties are following in the field of comprehensive cooperation and drawing the Soviet Union and Bulgaria closer together. [end recording]

Remarks on Visit

AU052025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade led by Minister Nikolay Patolichev left Bulgaria today.

[Begin Patolichev recording in Russian fading into translation] "Each of my visits to Bulgaria has always been connected to a certain extent with the signing of important documents as is the case with the intergovernmental agreement on trade-economic relations which we signed yesterday. We constantly work for the comprehensive expansion and deepening of our relations. Bulgaria has a major trade relationship with the Soviet Union and occupies one of the leading places in our trade exchange which now amounts to more than 6 billion rubles annually. I believe that our mutual trade relations will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of both peoples. I take the opportunity accorded to us by the Bulgarian radio to again express gratitude to all Bulgarians for the high award--the Georgi Dimitrov Order-- that I was given." [end recording]

Departure from Sofia

AU051630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade led by Minister Nikolay Patolichev, left Bulgaria today. During its visit to Bulgaria the delegation had talks with Bulgaria's Foreign Trade Ministry delegation and signed an agreement on further expanding and deepening the bilateral economic and trade relations. At Sofia Airport Minister Nilolay Patolichev was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee secretariat member and chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, Ministers Khristo Khristov, Belcho Belchev and Georgi Pankov, as well as by other responsible state officials.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS USSR'S CHERNENKO DIMITROV ORDER

AU061828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, the Georgi Dimitrov order, for his personal contribution to strengthening and developing the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the BCP and the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between our countries and peoples.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR IN SOFIA, DEPARTS

AU051435 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, today left Bulgaria for good. At Sofia Airport he was cordially seen off by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Peko Takov, Dimitur Stanishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, members of the government and diplomats.

PARTY DAILY INTERVIEWS CAMBODIAN TU LEADER

AU061550 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 May 79 p 5 AU

[Nikolay Lulchev interview with Meas Somnang, chairman of the Federation of Kampuchean Trade Unions for National Salvation, given presumably in Sofia, during the 30th session of the WFTU General Council--exact date of interview not given]

[Text] A delegation of the Federation of Kampuchean Trade Unions for National Salvation headed by Meas Somnang, chairman of the federation, participated in the work of the 30th session of the WFTU General Council, held in our country. Nilolay Lulchev, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board, met Comrade Meas Somnang and asked him the following questions:

Question: What was the situation in Kampuchea immediately following the liquidation of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime?

Answer: The damages inflicted to our people were tremendous. Taking advantage of the treacherous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the Beijing leaders transformed Kampuchea into an experimental ground for their pseudo-revolutionary theories and for their expansionist plans.

The inhuman regime put out of operation most industrial enterprises and physically liquidated the intelligentsia and the qualified workers. It put an end to public transportation, communications and to the banking systems, as well as to the markets and the monetary system. This plunged our people into poverty and ruin, exposing them to the danger of complete physical extermination.

All this suffering provoked the people's hatred against the Beijing agents, who had given up our country's sovereignty and independence. The people of Kampuchea rose to struggle and on 7 January defeated and destroyed the barbaric apparatus of the Pol Pot regime. The people were again masters of their own destinies.

Question: How can you describe the first measures of the National Salvation United Front and of the National Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea?

Answer: In its program the United Front set forth the task of building up a peaceful, independent and democratic Kampuchea, a country ready to proceed along the path of socialist development. People's revolutionary councils were created in all provinces. In the villages and in provincial districts self-government committees were elected. Under the difficult circumstances, which were the results of the regime of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, our government and the local administrative organs accomplished tasks of primary importance--such as the restoration of economic life, as well as the stabilization of the situation in our country. The problem of resettling the people returning to their native places faced us. They had to be supplied with food and with most urgently needed goods. Through the efforts of the Kampuchean workers who returned from their forced exile, important projects, such as the electric power stations in the capital and in other cities, the Pochentong airport and the Kompong Cham seaport, were able to be rebuilt. Industrial enterprises were restored one after the other and could resume their work. A number of hospitals were opened and measures were taken for promptly overcoming the shortage of medical cadres, most of whom had been cruelly exterminated by the henchmen of the former regime.

Question: Under such complex and difficult circumstances, what can you say about relations between the Federation of Kampuchean Trade Unions for National Salvation and trade unions of other countries?

Answer: After the liberation we began to rebuild our trade union organizations, which had been liquidated during the period of the criminal regime. Very good relations were established with the Soviet trade unions and with the Bulgarian trade unions, as well as with trade unions of other socialist countries. These trade unions supported us in our struggle against the dictatorial regime and are helping us now, in the days of building up a peaceful life and a socialist society, by sending us medicines and various goods of prime necessity. We are grateful to the peoples of the socialist countries for this demonstration of sincere, fraternal solidarity.

We are consolidating the combat solidarity among the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and are firmly resolved to bring the sinister plots of the Beijing leaders against our country to failure. We were able to be convinced that the WFTU, the trade union organizations allied in that federation, and the broad people's masses in various countries represent a powerful support against such aggressive attempts. We highly evaluate the fact that the WFTU has always been in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle.

We had the fortune of participating in the work of the 30th session of the WFTU General Council. This was a great event for us, since during this session our federation was accepted as a member in the ranks of the WFTU. Thus, the young trade unions of Kampuchea established since the victory over the inhuman Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime have become a member having equal rights in the great WFTU family, which rallies the forces of 190 million people.

The Federation of Kampuchean Trade Unions for National Salvation is firmly resolved to contribute to the construction of a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonalined Kampuchea. The sincere and constant solidarity of millions of working people, above all those of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the SRV, as well as of other socialist countries gives us new strength and confidence in the triumph of our cause.

Question: What impressions of our country will you take back with you to Kampuchea?

Answer: During our revolution the Bulgarian people rendered us great moral and material support. We now have ascertained that since the victory the friendship and fraternal feelings existing between the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples are strengthening and developing. Our Bulgarian comrades are doing everything in their power in order to support our struggle aimed at overcoming the existing difficulties within our country and at resisting the provocations of our enemies from outside. There are no differences between our two peoples and countries and we will be friends for ever. Despite the geographical distance we feel close to you and we will take back with us the most favorable impressions of Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH PDRY

AU052021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] The government has heard a report on the official friendly visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani. Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY Council of Ministers, to Bulgaria from 14 to 17 April 1979. The government highly assessed the results of this visit, approved the activity of the delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and confirmed the documents signed. Confidence was expressed that the friendly relations existing between the two countries will develop in conformity with the principled accord between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. The competent Bulgarian organs were assigned to organize the carrying out of the agreements signed during the visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hajani to Bulgaria.

ALEXANDUR LILOV RECEIVES CUBAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR

AU042007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, today received Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Cuban minister of interior and Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member who is head of the delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Interior visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs. During the friendly and cordial talks, issues of further expanding and deepening the cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba were discussed. Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, also attended the talks.

COOPERATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED IN BUDAPEST

AU052030 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (BTA corr)--The deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Government and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Hungarian Commission on Economic and Techno-scientific cooperation, Mr Andrey Lukanov, arrived in the Hungarian capital.

Today he met his counterpart, the deputy-chairman of the Hungarian Government and chairman of the Hungarian side of the commission, Mr Jozsef Marjai.

An overall review was made of the development of trade and economic ties between the two countries after the last session of the commission. It was found with satisfaction that these relations develop dynamically. A considerable growth was noted in trade, specialization and joint production and in techno-scientific cooperation.

As a result of the talks a memorandum was signed, which provides for specific measures for the further spreading of bilateral cooperation.

KODOROV LEAVES FOR VISIT TO HUNGARY

AU070810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. Stanko Todorov will pay an official and friendly visit to that country.

At Sofia airport Comrade Stanko Todorov was seen off by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, by the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

MLADENOV RECEIVES UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION'S DEPUTY SECRETARY

AU051631 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today received in Sofia Yuriy (Charknoy), deputy executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. Petur Mladenov highly assessed the possibilities of this commission as an important international organ for expanding East-West cooperation.

A review of Bulgaria's participation in the comprehensive activity of this commission was made and special attention was devoted to the implementation of the north-south highway project and to the linking of the power supply systems of the Balkan countries.

Petur Mladenov and Yuriy (Charknoy) expressed satisfaction with the economic commission's resolve to organize an all-European high-level conference on problems connected with environmental protection which is expected to take place in Geneva in November.

ARMY GEN DZHUROV ISSUES MAY DAY ORDER OF THE DAY

AU041200 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 May 79 p 1 AU

["Order of the Day" issued by army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of the national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary on the occasion of May Day]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals and admirals, comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers, comrade workers, employees, technicians, engineers from military enterprises and administrative departments, soldiers of the reserve:

May Day is a militant holiday of labor for the entire progressive mankind, it is a holiday of the international solidarity of the working people.

In the capitalist countries, on May Day the workers class and all those who are oppressed and exploited by capital express their international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for economic and political changes and for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

On the morning of May Day the peoples of the worldwide socialist community will demonstrate their unrelentingly growing economic, political and defensive power, the rich results of socialism as it actually exists, in all sectors of life; these peoples will demonstrate their international solidarity with the peoples struggling for peace, democracy and socialism.

This year May Day is more joyful and bright than ever for our country's working people--they are preparing to celebrate the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution. Inspired by the BCP Central Committee appeal, the workers, the agricultural toilers and the people's intelligentsia are implementing with lofty consciousness, actively and in a creative manner, the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the national party conference. They are implementing the tasks set forth in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee and in his report to the national conference on 9 January 1979. The Bulgarian working people are implementing the party's strategic line aimed at great effectiveness and high quality of production. The December program of the BCP on improving the people's living standard is being successfully implemented. As a result of this, our country is increasingly becoming stronger and wealthier, and its international prestige is being consolidated even more.

Our participation in socialist economic integration is constantly intensifying and expanding. Our comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together with the USSR is assuming new dimensions. Our country's participation in the "Intercosmos" program and the space flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut are a brilliant manifestation of such cooperation.

On May Day the working people in our country will once again demonstrate their unreserved support to the wise policy conducted by the BCP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, their readiness to implement the party decisions in the purpose of achieving a comprehensive prosperity and upsurge of our socialist motherland.

Together with the entire people, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are celebrating this holiday in a festive manner. They are proud of their successes in combat and political training, as well as in socialist competition. Under the conditions of army life the Bulgarian soldiers are preservingly and selflessly implementing the party tasks in connection with improving socialist organization in military work, in connection with most fully and efficiently utilizing the training and material base, in the purpose of improving and increasing the combat and mobilizing readiness of the troops.

The working people are celebrating the holiday of international solidarity under circumstances of a complicated international situation. The reactionary and imperialist circles in the United States and in the NATO member-countries oppose detente and are increasing their material preparations for a new war. They are creating and maintaining dangerous hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world.

The Chinese leaders are acting in an overt anti-Soviet and anti-socialist conspiracy with them. With their aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the Chinese leaders have fully revealed the bourgeois-nationalistic character of their policy and their betrayal of socialism.

The disgraceful deal concluded between Israel and Egypt, dictated to them by the United States, represents a new threat to peace and security in the Middle East and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian soldiers respond to such actions of the reactionary and aggressive forces with constant vigilance and a high state of combat readiness. They respond to such actions by consolidating their militant friendship and cooperation with the fraternal armies, united in the Warsaw Pact Treaty, under the leadership of the glorious and invincible Soviet Army. Our Bulgarian soldiers are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

Comrade soldiers and commanders! Comrade workers and employees in the army! Soldiers of the reserve!

I congratulate you most sincerely on the labor holiday, on the holiday of international solidarity of working people--on May Day! I wish you vigorous health and even greater successes in socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of socialist revolution and on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, for the constant increase of the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army!

On the occasion of May Day--the holiday of the working people's international solidarity--I issue the following order:

There are to be festive illuminations on May Day 1979 in our country's capital Sofia and in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna on May Day 1979!

Long live May Day--the holiday of the working people's international solidarity! Long live fraternal friendship and cooperation among peoples of the countries belonging to the socialist community, headed by the great Soviet Union! Long live the heroic and industrious Bulgarian people and the BCP--their universally recognized leader!

Signed: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

REPORT ON ENVIRONMENT AT CONSERVATION MEETING

AU052057 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] [Passage indistinct] "Councils, the Fatherland Front organizations, the trade unions, the Bulgarian Red Cross, the Tourist's Union, the Union of Sportsmen and Anglers, and citizens", Mr Nikolay Georgiev, chairman of the National Committee on Nature Conservation, stated. He spoke at a press conference prompted by the traditional spring propaganda campaign for natural environment conservation, which is organized in Bulgaria every May. Replying to questions, Mr Nikolay Georgiev said that clubs of the young friends of nature have been set out in more than 2,000 Bulgarian schools. He also said that the technical and creative and artistic intelligentsia is getting still more involved in the nature conservation movement by their original proposals and initiatives.

State-protected in Bulgaria are more than 2,200 nature sites--reserves, national parks, nature and historical [words indistinct] rare animal and plant species.

There are 83 reserves with a total area of 22,893 hectares in Bulgaria. They cover less than one per cent of the national territory, but they are of great scientific and economic importance. Some of them such as Pangaritza (south east Bulgaria), Sreburna (Dobrudzha), Ostritza (to the west of Sofia), the Rocks of Belogradchik (north west Bulgaria) and Pobitite Kamuni (near Varna) are unique. Pangaritza is a centuries-old fir-grove whose trees reach a height of up to 50 metres. It is inhabited by red deer, bears, roes, wood-grouses and other various game. At the Sreburna reserve there live 140 kinds of rare water birds, and Ostritza is a natural botanical garden numbering more than 320 plant species on over 80 hectares.

Of the national parks the biggest one is Pirin. It occupies nearly 3,000 hectares in the central part of the mountain of the same name at 1,100 to 2,915 M height above the sea level. The park has an alpine character and includes centuries-old coniferous woods, high-mountain lakes, glacial circuses, precipices and vast meadows.

The number of the law-protected nature and historical landmarks in Bulgaria exceeds 1,400, and that of the rare plant and animal species--several thousands. It is an interesting fact that the rhodopes take the shape of a birds-of-prey reserve--something which will be of great importance for preserving the ecological balance in the entire Europe. [sentence as received]

REPORT ON TV'S DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL TIES

AU051502 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)--A quarter of a century after its founding the Bulgarian television uses two channels (85 per cent in colour) totalling some 5,000 hours annually. One of the programmes is addressed to the broad circle of TV viewers and the second has a marked culture and educative character. Information and publicism make up 35 per cent, feature films and theatrical performances--31 per cent, children's programmes-10 per cent, educationals--8 per cent and sport--10 per cent.

The central television has different centres in the cities of Plovdiv, Ruse, Varna and Blagoevgrad, which have an independent creative and production basis.

The Bulgarian television maintains contractual relations with 37 states and cooperates with another 21 countries on a noncontractual basis. The exchange with them consists mainly in topical information items, TV programmes and films, filming crews and making co-productions. In this respect the most active are the relations with the Soviet television and with those of the other socialist countries.

The first joint production with the Dutch television has been shown of late. Representatives of the French television negotiated the filming of a performance of the Sofia Opera House and the production of a multiserial film about the Bulgarian Bogomils and Albigenses after the screen version of writer Anton Donchev. A 7-series documentary is being prepared with the Italian television about the monuments of the Slavonic culture in Bulgaria, and with the Austrian television--a feature film about the revolutionary poet Khristo Botev and the captain of the historical "Radetski" ship--Englaender--who was of Austrian origin. [as received]

The television is represented at a number of famous international festivals in the USSR, Britain, France, Japan and the FRG. Last year alone it took part in 21 festivals with a total of 35 films and deserved five distinctions. About 300 programmes have been submitted to the socialist countries and 50 to the nonsocialist. In return the Bulgarian television has received about 400 and more than 20 programmes respectively. Along the line of the intervision and the Eurovision more than 800 telecasts have been shown.

The Bulgarian television is the host of the world's only international festival of TV theatres, as well as of the international modern gymnastics competitions for the cup of the Intervision.

May 7th has been proclaimed as television day in Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

FILIPOV, MONGOLIAN DELEGATION--Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and Central Committee secretary, received yesterday a working group of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRD] Central Committee, headed by (Nyamin Mishigdorzh), head of the Planning and Finance Department of the MPRP Central Committee, which will study the experience of the BCP in the sector of perfecting planning and labor remuneration. The meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stanish Bonev, head of the BCP Central Committee planning-economic department and by Jamyangyin Lhagvasuren, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

CSSR AMBASSADOR'S ACTIVITIES--On the occasion of the forthcoming celebration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the CSSR Information and Culture Center in Bulgaria, which will be celebrated at the beginning of May, a meeting was held at the Sofia CSSR Cultural Center with representatives of the mass media. Dr Jaroslav Hejna, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR in Bulgaria, delivered an address and expressed the conviction that the CSSR Cultural Center will be active, in the future as in the past, in propagating everything that is progressive and will further contribute to the intensification of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak Friendship. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

HUSAK, OTHERS ATTEND SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD050256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] The USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Matskevich, gave a gala reception in Prague today to mark the 34th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism. The following came to offer their congratulations to the Soviet representatives: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozsef Lenart: Secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Jindrich Polednik; and other personalities of our political, public and cultural life.

The reception was attended, too, by representatives of the commander in chief of Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army and of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

The reception passed in the cordial and comradely atmosphere which is characteristic of the unbreakable friendship and cooperation of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples.

HUSAK ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD061158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has issued an order of the day on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. In the order of the day he stresses that the successes of our national liberation struggle are firmly linked with the leading role of the working class and its vanguard, the CPCZ. Under the leadership of the party, all patriotic and antifascist forces which struggled for freedom and for the restoration of the Czechoslovak state on new, socially and nationally just foundations united themselves. The result of the party's policy was the emergence of people's democracy in Czechoslovakia and the creation of conditions for a gradual development of the national and democratic revolution into a socialist revolution.

The order of the day issued by the president of the republic goes on to single out the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, and the indestructable friendship and alliance between the two fraternal countries and armies sealed by the blood shed in the jointly fought battles against fascism. It points to the importance of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War, which altered the balance of power in the world in favor of socialism.

The order of the day also speaks highly of the all-round successes our people have achieved since liberation in building a socialist society. It recalls the dynamic development of the economy, the continuing growth of personal and social consumption, the rise in the cultural level and the education of the working people. Thanks to the Leninist foreign policy of the communist party and the socialist state, the international position of our republic is being strengthened continually, the defense capability of the country is increasing further, the moral and combat strength of our armed forces is growing and the brotherhood in arms between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army and the armies of other member states of the Warsaw Pact is also being strengthened.

The order of the day goes on to emphasize the necessity of fulfilling the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress. It stresses our role in the development of cooperation, based on equality, between nations and in strengthening further the unity of all revolutionary forces against the reactionary designs of world imperialism and the great power policy of the Maoist leadership of China, which are endangering peace and international security.

In his order of the day on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, the president of the republic has ordered that 20 artillery salvos be fired in Prague and Bratislava.

KEMPNY RECEIVES VOLGOGRAD CPSU COMMITTEE SECRETARY

ID042259 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 4 May 79 ID

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today the delegation of the Volgograd Oblast CPSU Committee led by its first secretary, Leonid Kulichenko. The friendly meeting was attended by Miroslav Mamula, chief secretary of the North Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO AFRICA

Foreign Ministers' Meeting

ID050020 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 4 May 79 ID

[Text] Maputo (CETEKA correspondent)--Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek continued his talks here today with his Mozambique counterpart, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, on bilateral cooperation. They reviewed the development of Czechoslovak-Mozambican economic and trade relations and Czechoslovak participation in Mozambique's industrialization.

They noted that the firm relations of friendship linking the two countries are based on Czechoslovakia's understanding for the efforts of the liberation front FRELIMO to build a new, equitable society in Mozambique, and on Mozambique's intention to expand its cooperation with socialist countries. Minister Chissano gave a dinner tonight in honour of the Czechoslovak guest, and in a toast highly appreciated the relations between Mozambique and Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Machel Meeting

ID051940 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 5 May 79 ID

[Text] Maputo, (CETEKA correspondent)--President of Mozambique and FRELIMO Party Chairman Samora Machel received today visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who conveyed greetings from Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak.

Samora Machel informed the Czechoslovak minister of the construction of a new society in Mozambique and pointed out that the people of his country rely in this historic effort on all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation with socialist countries. Samora Machel and Boshuslav Chnoupek agreed on the concrete possibilities of the further development of contacts between their countries in the political, economic and scientific-technological spheres.

They paid special attention to the situation in the south of Africa and described it as extremely dangerous. The development in this region was further complicated by the so-called elections in Rhodesia. Samora Machel highly appreciated the support Czechoslovakia was granting the FRELIMO movement from the very beginning of its struggle against colonialism.

More Bilateral Talks

LD051942 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--Foreign Ministers Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia today continued their talks on major international topics.

They discussed mainly the situation in the south of Africa and the national liberation movement in Zimbabwe and Namibia. They stressed the urgency of strengthening the unity of all sections of the anti-colonialist movement in that part of the world. Bohuslav Chnoupek underscored Mozambique's favourable role in this respect and called the country a principal bastion against the vestiges of colonialism, (?racism and apartheid in Africa).

The ministers agreed that the strengthening of peace, international security and the promotion of international detente create favourable conditions also for the national liberation movements of the region.

Mozambique Departure

LD061004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] A joint communique has been approved at the close of the 3-day official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. Confirmed during the talks conducted by the Czechoslovak minister were the identical views held by the governments of both countries on international developments, their interest in the further expansion of all-round cooperation and mutual sympathies and the full understanding of the aims of the CPCZ and the FRELIMO Party.

On his departure from Maputo, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was seen off by Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambique foreign minister, and other officials. The third and last stop for the Czechoslovak foreign minister on his current tour of Africa will be Zambia.

Communique Issued

For Maputo reportage of the visit of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Mozambique and the subsequent issuance of a joint communique see the Southern Africa section of the 7 May 1979 Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

Zambia Talks

LD070318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Zambian Foreign Minister Wilson Chakulya opened today in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. During the first part of the talks the ministers discussed questions pertaining to the development of mutual relations to date and possibilities for their further expansion.

After Ethiopia and Mozambique, Zambia is the third and last stop of Minister Chnoupek's African tour. Zambia belongs to the group of so-called frontline states in southern Africa and by its uncompromising policy against racism, neocolonialism and imperialism is considerably furthering the national liberation struggle in southern Africa.

MORE ON VIETNAMESE YOUTH DELEGATION'S MEETING

Dockal Meeting

LD050227 Prague CTK in English 1121 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, led by First Secretary of its Central Committee Dang Quoc Bao, was received here today by Chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Miloslav Dockal.

The delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia from Warsaw last night.

Miloslav Dockal informed the Vietnamese guests of the activity and tasks of youth organizations in Czechoslovakia. The head of the Vietnamese delegation appreciated Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the Chinese aggressors. He also appreciated the results achieved by people in Czechoslovakia in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

Polednik Reception

LD050229 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Union of Communist Youth headed by Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of its Central Committee, which is currently visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth. The meeting, which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Lubomir Prochazka, the head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

National Front Meeting

LD050231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee, received in Prague today the delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Union of Communist Youth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its first secretary, Dang Quoc Bao. In the course of a friendly meeting Tomas Travnicek informed the distinguished guests about the mission and tasks of the National Front and the position of the Socialist Youth Union in the National Front. The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Dang Quoc Bao, supplied information about the present situation in Vietnam and about activities of the youth organization.

Meeting of Friendship

LD070330 Prague CTK in English 1854 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava--The Czechoslovak youth stands firmly on the side of the Vietnamese people which is successfully facing the attacks of Beijing hegemonism and is striving for a peace future of South-East Asia, Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth of Czechoslovakia, said here today. [as received]

Addressing a meeting of friendship of the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese youth, Miloslav Dockal expressed the conviction that the people of Socialist Vietnam, receiving all-round assistance and support from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will attain the well-deserved victory in its heroic struggle against the Chinese aggressors.

Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, said that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam unmasked the Chinese leadership. Right at the beginning of the aggression, the Vietnamese people dealt crushing blows to the Chinese expansionists. From the south to the north, 12 million Vietnamese boys and girls stood up in unity to the aggressor, ready to give their lives for their homeland.

In conclusion, Dang Quoc Bao stressed that the Vietnamese people is vigilant and that it will defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The valiant Vietnamese people, supported by its friends, has defended its national, state independence, and continues in difficult conditions to build socialism, says a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese youth here today.

Thousands of Czechoslovak boys and girls, in response to the appeal of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Socialist Union of Youth, the Union of Cooperative Farmers and the National Front, express their solidarity with Vietnam also by their decision to donate part of their wage in relief to the Vietnamese people.

The resolution says that the Czechoslovak youth will always stand on the side of progress, on the side of the valiant Vietnamese people and help it build and defend socialism.

The delegation of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet liberators here today. In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Mierov agricultural cooperative in the Dunajska Streda district, West Slovakia. In the evening, the delegation left Slovakia for Prague.

MLADA FRONTA Interview

LD060332 Prague CTK in English 1812 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--We highly appreciate the material assistance given to us by Czechoslovakia, as well as by other socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union, Dang Quoc Bao, head of a delegation of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, currently visiting Czechoslovakia, said in MLADA FRONTA here today.

Cooperation between the youth organizations of Czecholsovakia and Vietnam has long traditions, the guest said. He recalled Czechoslovak assistance granted to Vietnam during its struggle against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism, in socialist construction of North Vietnam. This cooperation finds its expression also in the international youth movement as it has a sole aim: To implement communist ideals.

This is why we cooperate also in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. We jointly take part in a number of actions mainly youth festivals. This cooperation is marked mainly now when Vietnam is fighting against Chinese expansionism, Dang Quoc Bao said.

He then spoke about the Vietnamese youth's work and share in the fulfillment of the economic plans set. Since the liberation of all Vietnam, Vietnamese youth has been striving for developing the economy and for building a peace socialist future.

Bratislava Liberation Anniversary Dinner

LD070334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] A festive dinner was given today in the representative halls of Bratislava Castle on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. Present were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other leading party and state representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Also present was the delegation of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, headed by Dang Quoc Bao, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Youth Union.

REPORTAGE ON ELECTION OF THATCHER GOVERNMENT

Conservative Victory

LD051034 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] News from London has confirmed the forecasts of British political observers: The Conservatives have won the parliamentary elections and a big move is to take place at 10 Downing Street. The new tenant is to be Margaret Thatcher, the leader of the Conservatives who is the first woman prime minister in British history.

While the Conservative camp is celebrating the electoral victory, topical questions are being heard ever more intensively in British political circles. What will be the features of Margaret Thatcher's domestic and foreign policy?

The Tory electoral program provides many clues, especially the fact that Margaret Thatcher very energetically and much more openly than the Labor government supports measures which play into the hands of big business above all. The Conservatives proclaim that they intend to reduce expenditures for social programs, health and education. This would enable them to reduce taxes on big business. Business warmly applauds this intention, as well as the intention to reduce the powers of the trade unions. Government money will thus go to rearmament instead of to pressing social programs.

Margaret Thatcher in her recent electoral speech in Birmingham confirmed the intention of the Conservatives to strengthen the British armed forces in all ways, justifying this by an alleged Soviet military threat. Anti-Sovietism, which she revealed during her visit to Beijing 2 years ago, puts Margaret Thatcher among Western politicians who oppose international detente.

This glance at some basic aspects of the political concept of the Conservatives, as they were crystallized in the electoral campaign, bears out the words of the DAILY MIRROR, which stresses today: Britain is veering to the right.

Radio Prague

LD051910 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] And now listen to our Saturday commentary:

Of course, the big news in Britain this past week was the victory of the Conservative Party in the general election and the coming into office of the country's and Europe's first ever woman prime minister. Margaret Thatcher's sweep to victory was viewed with gloom by the British Labor movement and received with rapture elsewhere. London's stock exchange, for instance, saw a flurry of buying in a spree which THE FINANCIAL TIMES has called the investors' liberation front. Share prices zoomed as the speculators cashed in on forecasts that the Conservatives would go straight ahead with their election promises and sell up nationalized industries, give a free rein to profit-oriented private enterprise and clamp down on the unions.

Needless to say, the Thatcher victory was also acclaimed in Beijing where the big business-backed British Conservative Party is seen as a strong ally in Europe by China's leaders anxious for weaponry and moral support in their campaign of hatred against the Soviet Union. Whether Mrs Thatcher and friends will continue to play the China card in office remains to be seen and it's to be hoped that her attitude to the socialist community will be tempered by far more realism than expressed in her election campaign.

One thing is certain, however. The domestic policies of Britain's new Tory government have already been well-defined and Britain's labor movement well knows what it's to expect under the 43-seat majority Tories: 5 years of trade union repression, ill will toward ethnic minorities, further cuts in social and health services to the benefit of private health schemes, hugely increased arms spending and, as Mr Callaghan said just over a week ago, two pound price rises and one pound tax cuts. On the question of tax, it's already well known that Britain's new government is to tax social security payments, unemployment benefits and sickness benefits, as well as taking a week from social security payments to strikers' families.

Already now observers are talking openly about a new confrontation, about new class divisions, about a new militancy both right and left. Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, summed up the Labor view on the eve of the lost election by saying: If the Tories start any legislative attacks on the trade union movement we must resist. We had to do it before and we would have to do it again. Britain's government and especially Britain's working people face trying times ahead.

RADIO PRAGUE VIEWS RISE, FALL OF IDI AMIN

LD021956 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1530 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Radio Prague's analyst (Pavel Kriel), summing up the situation in Uganda, recalled the year 1971 when the deposed dictator Idi Amin had come to power. The West, says our analyst, was hopeful about the Amin coup, but soon Idi Amin's Uganda showed that it had no intention of being an obedient puppet of foreign big-business in East Africa. The Amin government proclaimed social and economic reforms, but they were put into effect in a one-sided manner, without a sober analysis of the actual situation, without actual economic logic. Amin's military and security forces were active in an arbitrary and brutal manner; thousands of people were imprisoned or killed. With the growing instability of the Amin regime terror against the population increased.

In the meantime, abroad, especially in Tanzania, several organizations of varying political and ideological character had a common goal: To depose the Amin regime. Then followed the armed conflict between Tanzania and Uganda. According to the latest reports, the forces of new President Yusufu Lule are also in control of the east Ugandan town of Mbale which had been held by remnants of former president Amin's army. The political course of the new Ugandan leadership has not yet been clearly determined, which is understandable in the framework of such a broad political coalition. Nevertheless, a statement by Uganda's new president, Yusufu Lule, is encouraging. He said that Uganda will pursue a policy of nonalinement and will actively support African nations fighting against imperialism and racism and for democracy and social progress.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ENERGY SITUATION, PLANS

AU070805 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 May 79 p 6 AU

[Alfonz Bednaric article: "Cooperation of the CEMA Countries in the Sphere of Fuels and Energy; Fruits of Joint Efforts"]

[Excerpts] The 750-kilovolt transmission line between Vinnitza, in the western Ukraine, and Albertirsa, in the Hungarian People's Republic, has been in operation since the beginning of the year. The line has linked the "peace" electrification system with the Soviet Union's power grid.

According to Eng Jan Goldschmidt, CSSR deputy minister of fuels and power, as of 3 February of this year we have been receiving [from the transmission line] daily between 0700-0800 hours (on work days), that is, in the peak hours, 70 mw of electric power, and in the afternoon between 1600-1700 hours we have been returning a similar quantity. When the evening peak consumption in our country is greater than the morning one, the electricity "flow" would be opposite.

For our participation in the construction of this high-voltage line we will this year receive from the Soviet Union 600 kwh of electricity in excess of the originally-agreed-upon quantity, and as of 1980 it will be 1.2 billion kwh of electricity annually--for a period of 20 years. Such quantity of electricity represents an annual output of a 147 mw energy block, and this without any additional investment on our part.

In 1990 we expect to have in the CSSR nuclear power plants having an overall output of 10,200 mw, which is only a little less than the Czechoslovak electric power plants' current installed output. By 1984 we will produce, in cooperation with the Soviet Union, 19 reactors of the VVER-440 type, with half of them operating in our power plants. After 1984 one may also count in our country on the production of reactors of 1,000-mw output; (again with the assistance of the USSR and in cooperation with the other CEMA member countries), and by the end of the millenium with the production of the so-called fast reactors for energy purposes.

Of great importance for the further development of our cooperation with the Soviet Union in the realization of the nuclear energy program is also the framework agreement, which was signed recently, on CSSR participation in the construction of a nuclear power plant in Khmelnitsa (USSR) from which as soon as 1984 we shall receive 900 million kwh of electricity annually, and beginning in 1988 and until 2003 a total of 3.6 billion kwh annually. In view of world developments and of the problems in supplying the economy with fuels and energy, this is extraordinarily advantageous for our republic. The agreements on electricity deliveries can be extended, for another decade after the initial 20-year period.

MUECKENBERGER PRESENTS MEDAL TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD050301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the forthcoming German-Soviet friendship week in the GDR, Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov gave a dinner today in honor of the German-Soviet Friendship Society Central Executive Presidium. In his speech Petr Abrasimov stressed that the traditional week of German-Soviet friendship in honor of the liberation from fascism would have in 1979 as its predominant theme the 30th anniversary of the GDR's foundation and would strikingly symbolize the historic significance of the smashing of Hitlerite fascism. The president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, Erich Mueckenberger presented Petr Abrasimov with the Johann-Gottfried-Herder Medal in recognition of his great contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR.

REPORTAGE ON BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Axen Welcome, Bilateral Meeting

LD032017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium led by the party President Louis van Geyt arrived in Berlin on Thursday. It includes the Politburo members Albert de Coninck and Augustin Duchateau. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Berlin Schoenefeld airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Talks began in the SED Central Committee building on the same day.

Report on Departure

LD052323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The delegation of the Belgian Communist Party headed by party Chairman Louis van Geyt which visited the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, left for home today.

As the delegation left Potsdam Bezirk, Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive Committee, presented the Belgian delegation with a copy of the seal of the Central Committee of the Communist League, London, as well as Karl Marx badges, in remembrance of the 161st birthday of Karl Marx.

SPORTS SOCIETY DELEGATION MEETS CUBA'S CASTRO

AU021458 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Havana: "Delegation of the Society for Sports and Technology [GST] Met With Fidel Castro"]

[Text] On Saturday [28 April] the delegation of the Central Executive of the GDR's GST under the leadership of its Chairman Lt Gen Guenther Teller, completed its working visit to Cuba.

On Friday [27 April] it had a cordial meeting with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, at the festive event at which honorary banners of the Cuban Communist Youth League (UJC) were awarded to outstanding sports teams of the country. During its visit to Cuba the GST delegation also met with Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, and with Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the UJC National Committee.

COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH VIETNAMESE YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

AU021533 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Youth of the GDR and Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Linked in Firm Solidarity: Program for Increased Cooperation Signed"]

[Summary] "The GDR and SRV youth organizations will intensify their cooperation. This is envisaged by an appropriate program for collaboration between the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League and the FDJ for the years 1979-80 which was signed on Saturday [28 April] by the first secretaries of the two youth organizations Dang Quoc Bao and Egon Krenz."

The program contains stipulations for cooperation in the political-ideological fields for the participation of youth in the socialist construction and defense of the fatherland. It provides for an intensification of relations between Hanoi and Berlin, Ho Chi Minh City and Leipzig as well as between the Gui Sang steel works and the Riesa pipe combine.

"In a joint communique on the visit of the Vietnamese delegation the determination was reaffirmed to intensify the cooperation with the youth of the socialist countries and with progressive and democratic youth throughout the entire world. The two sides support the resolute struggle of the youth and peoples in Asia,Africa and Latin America."

COMMENTARY ON CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN BRITAIN

LD060230 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday, after the Conservative victory in the election, Mrs Thatcher took over the post of prime minister in London. The Conservative Party was able to exploit the widespread disatisfaction with the dismal state of the British economy. It won an absolute majority in the House of Commons. The Labor Party lost 50 seats [as heard] and [words indistinct]. Klaus Schmautz reports from the British capital on the first measures taken by the new administration and analyzes the reactions of the various political factions to the clear result of the election.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher spent her first full working day on Downing Street drawing up the list of cabinet members. Former head of government and Chairman of the Labor Party James Callaghan has retired to his farm in Sussex. After the election defeat, the 67-year-old politician wants to consider in peace and quiet whether to comply with the wish of the Labor leadership that he should lead the party in opposition, too. There is no point at the moment, listeners, in dwelling in detail on the personalities that form Mrs Thatcher's list of ministers. With few exceptions they are politicians without lengthy experience of government. The tricky problem consists in taking into account the widely varying economic schools of thought in the Tory camp.

The scale extends from arch-conservative, of almost early capitalist type, to liberal personalities. Observers think that many of the electoral theses such as total profit orientation, free development of prices and no state regulation will be treated somewhat more flexibly and with greater regard for realities also in the Tory camp after the victory. The change of government in Whitehall and the fact that there is now a Conservative absolute majority in the House of Commons is regarded in London as an event of far-reaching significance, although no one is dramatizing or sensationalizing the situation. In fact, everything took place in the classic English style: As has always been the case this century, the well-practiced mechanism of replacement between the two traditional ruling parties operated as usual. Labor and Tory have a monopoly on the seat of government in Downing Street.

But having said this, the Labor Party and the various leftwing forces regard the election result as a serious reversal, particularly as the 51 Labor MP's who lost their seats include several prominent representatives of the party's leftwing. A statement by the Communist Party said that the wage-stop policy of Callaghan's government had proved to be a failure. The economic course pursued by the rightwing labor leadership had been unable to eliminate unemployment and inflation. This helped to bring about the Tory party's victory. In view of this high bourgeois government, the Communist Party believes that the struggle for a democratic alternative by the leftwing forces assumes even greater importance.

Close attention is being paid here in London, listeners, to the first trade union reactions. The relationship to the influential Trade Union Congress [TUC] is generally regarded as the Achilles heel of a Conservative administration, and it seems that Mrs Thatcher in particular is somewhat handicapped, because during the election campaign she promised anti-trade union measures. TUC general secretary, Len Murray stated that the goodwill of the trade unions toward the new government depended entirely onthe extent to which Mrs Thatcher respected the interests of the trade unions. Basically, they are prepared to cooperate. We are not looking for a fight, said Duffy, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, but if the promised laws, such as that against the right to strike, are introduced a confrontation is probable. Former prime minister Callaghan, and this as [word indistinct], could not resist reminding his successor that the new government would soon be encountering old acquaintances of British politics, and he gave their infamous names--mass unemployment, inflation, low economic growth. She won't have it easy, added the experienced politician cryptically.

NO GDR NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY MEMBERS ACTIVE IN AFRICA

DW040957 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1441 GMT 3 May 79 DW

[Dr Egbert von Frankenberg commentary]

[Text] One of the recent versions of lies directed against solidarity in supporting young national states and anti-imperialist movements in Africa, is the boldly repeated assertion that soldiers of the GDR National People's Army are in action in Africa. FRG media in their anticommunist slander state that battalions or even regiments of National People's Army soldiers appear in one African state or the other. The West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL, for example, claims to have discovered the following in Vienna of all places: The GDR is setting up a new Africa corps. This mysterious story, according to which a regiment of the special paratroop unit "Willi Saenger" has been moved from Ethiopia to Angola, began like all such fairy tales begin: As was learned from military circles in Vienna, it has been indicated that, and so on and so forth.

Must the Federal citizen to whom National People's Army paratroopers are presented as an Africa corps not sense how much he is being fooled? This sentence alone contains five pat lies: The special unit, the regiment, Ethiopia, Angola and the move. All these are gross lies. The only thing that is almost correct is the traditional name of a GDR battalion. Willi Saenger, however, was no fascist paratrooper general like Ramcke or a desert fox like Rommel. Willi Saenger was a worker sportsman, a KPD functionary, who was executed by the Nazis for anti-fascist resistance in 1944.

The purpose of such lies can be easily recognized. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, the minister of national defense, recently pointed out what this idle talk of thousands of National People's Army soldiers in Africa is all about: This is part of the stop-thief methods of the imperialists which are fabricated at a time when NATO proceeds to gain or preserve spheres of influence with military means outside its territorial sphere.

It has become known in the meantime what happens with Belgian paratroopers in Zaire, with foreign troops in Chad, what happens in Morocco, Somalia, and in other countries. According to the FRG News Agency DPA, soldiers of the Bundeswehr, signal personnel and automobile experts, army engineers and flying instructors are in Liberia, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Rwanda, Somalia and Tunisia. Hence the stop-thief cries of the recent past. The GDR, however, will continue its economic and political cooperation with progressive African states, for: The dogs are barking, yet the caravan moves on.

KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN, KEO CHANDA INTERVIEWED

AU031455 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 18/1979 pp 5-6 AU

[Interview recently granted to Kaarle Nordenstreng, president of the International Organization of Journalists, by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee, and by Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs and Keo Chanda, minister of information, press and culture, "recently" in Kampuchea--exact time and place not given]

[Text] Heng Samrin: How do you feel after your long journey?

Kaarle Nordenstreng: Excellent. We are happy to be able to be in liberated Kampuchea.

We thank you for the friendly invitation to visit your country. Permit me to convey to you the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the journalists and the progressive public.

Heng Samrin: We are sincerely grateful for your visit, especially since it is taking place in the first few days after the complete liberation of our country. As you have already been able to ascertain, we are facing tremendous difficulties at present. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has inflicted immeasurable suffering on our country. Our army and our people, however, have finally driven out the hated Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. This is a great victory of the Kampuchean people, a victory which we have won with the aid of the socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world. This victory will permit us to turn Kampuchea into a flourishing country. During the reconstruction we will have to overcome extraordinary difficulties since we have to start building everything from scratch. Before the liberation Phnom Penh was a completely dead city, and now we must bring it to life again. Although the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has suffered a crushing defeat and the Pol Pot army was smashed by our forces, some of their units are still trying to oppose the Kampuchean revolution. This is the death-struggle of a bloody clique.

So far, we cannot yet guarantee the complete security of our country, and Pol Pot's henchmen will be able to remain active for a certain time to come, and will resist our army, but we are determined to wipe out the remaining gangs and not to permit them to terrorize the Kampuchean people.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: We are convinced that you will not only succeed in annihilating the residues of the Pol Pot regime, but also in restoring normal life in the country. In this, you can rely on the support of the socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world. In order to organize this support, it is very important that reliable and realistic information comes from Kampuchea. Through spreading slander and the distortion of facts the world public has been profoundly misinformed in the past few years about events in Kampuchea. Even the progressive public had considerable difficulties in obtaining reliable information about events in Kampuchea.

Heng Samrin: We are ready to permit progressive journalists to visit our country, but this is not without problems. This applies for example to the question of guaranteeing the security of foreign correspondents. However, I assume that we will be able to eliminate these difficulties in the near future.

Hun Sen: We have received with pleasure the message of the International Organization of Journalists in support of the Kampuchean revolution, which we received shortly before our victory. Your help and support has had a great share in the victory of the Kampuchean people. We know that there are quite a few attempts to distort the situation in Kampuchea, and this is why your visit will help the world public better understand the actual situation in Kampuchea.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: What can you tell us about the situation of women in the Kampuchean society after the victory of the revolution?

Keo Chanda: Through the criminal policy of the old regime the Kampuchean women were separated for a long time from their relatives and their next of kin. The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] is at present seeking to reunite the families that were separated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: How many families cannot be reunited because of the death of the man, the wife, or the children?

Heng Samrin: During the Pol Pot regime all families without exception were separated, and at present it is difficult to say how many people will find their relatives again. According to temporary figures, about 3 [million] of Kampuchea's 8 million inhabitants have been annihilated. But these figures are not final.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: Do these figures also include those who died of starvation or because of illness?

Heng Samrin: These figures include all those who were physically destroyed, who died in the prisons, starved to death or died through illness. Today there is not a single family in Kampuchea which has not suffered from the reprisals. There is no family in which several persons have not died. This applies primarily to the intelligentsia, engineers and qualified workers, that is, those who had any special vocational training.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: Has the return of the population to their home regions begun?

Heng Samrin: The people can now return to their home regions, their villages and settlements. We have created the necessary prerequisites for this. In some places the reconstruction of the destroyed schools and hospitals has begun.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: When will you be able to open the schools again?

Keo Chanda: In the densely populated regions, especially those that have been under our control from the very beginning, the schools have been reopened. Unfortunately we cannot say the same about the regions that were liberated only recently.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: Where do you get the teachers from, and are they teachers of the old schools?

Keo Chanda: During the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary rule the teachers were brutally slain. As early as during the liberation war we trained our teachers in the liberated regions and, moreover, we have launched special teachers courses.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: You speak of liberated areas from where the struggle against the Pol Pot regime was waged. When did you succeed in normalizing life in these regions?

Hun Sen: At the end of 1977. We controlled rather extensive territory long before the formation of the KNUFNS, where life was more or less normal.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: In which part of the country?

Hun Sen: Mainly in the northeastern part of Kampuchea.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: This means, in the region bordering on Laos?

Hun Sen: Yes, in the border regions with Laos and Vietnam.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: Are there among the followers of Pol Pot people who were deceived by his slogans and who are now trying to establish contact with you?

Heng Samrin: There are only very few followers of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The majority of the Kampuchean people support the KNUFNS because every Kampuchean family has suffered from the bloody regime. This explains why the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique cannot enjoy any support among the Kampuchean people.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: What are the plans of the United Front for the reconstruction of the country's political structure? Do you plan, after Vietnam's example, to form several political parties?

Keo Chanda: We are striving for the establishment of a unity front that represents the broadest masses of the working people and embraces all political and religious organizations of our country. We do not want any party to remain outside of this unity front.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: This presupposes freedom of religion?

Keo Chanda: The front advocates complete freedom of religion. The churches and pagodas that have been destroyed will be reconstructed.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: Are you against the return of the capitalists from the era of the Lon Nol puppet regime?

Heng Samrin: Of course the bourgeoisie of the Lon Nol regime cannot play any leading part in our society. Many capitalists of Kampuchea, who had remained in the country, have been destroyed during the Pol Pot regime, and their property was impounded. If the surviving representatives of the bourgeoisie want to cooperate with the KNUFNS, we can only welcome such steps.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: During the reconstruction of the national economy do you intend to introduce a system of medium enterprises as a basic unit for the country's economic structure, or do you intend to rely only on the nationalized sector?

Heng Samrin: As far as heavy industry is concerned, it will be completely nationalized. In light industry and artisan production, however, private enterprise will be permitted under state control.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: What about the state of the armed forces of the KNUFNS at the moment?

Heng Samrin: The mass destruction of the people by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has touched off armed actions against the blood regime. These resistance forces were at first not numerous, however, and moreover they were scattered. Later, the process of their unification began. Today we have welded powerful armed forces that are capable of completing the smashing of the remaining Pol Pot gangs.

Hun Sen: When the KNUFNS was formed in December last year, our armed forces had already been established. They include large units of the regular army and semi-military units. Hence, I would like to say that the entire unity front is also our army.

Heng Samrin: As far as the administrative structure is concerned, immediately after the victory we began to organize revolutionary people's councils both in the center and on the periphery. Today we have provincial, regional and village councils.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: Does the organizational structure extend to all villages and settlements or is this question still in the stage of discussion?

Heng Samrin: It must be said that this structure existed even before the liberation, but after our victory we were able to extend it from the higher to the lower levels. Today we can say that our administrative structure does not only include the town but also the village. There can be no doubt that we still have to do a great deal to perfect it.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: How large is the army that is led by the KNUFNS?

Heng Samrin: Our armed forces are divided into central, province-controlled and local forces. At present we are continuing to smash the routed Pol Pot units, and this is why we regard it as inopportune to talk here about the numerical strength of our forces. Let me particularly emphasize that our government highly values the support given us by the broad masses of the people. The overwhelming majority of the Kampuchean people are on our side, and the Pol Pot followers find themselves in complete isolation, because only very few people have followed them. We believe that the policy of the United Front is completely in line with the demands of our country and of the present time.

Kaarle Nordenstreng: In the present phase it is the main task of all progressive journalists to report correctly and truthfully about all changes and events in your country, including the "achievements"--if they may be called that--of the Pol Pot regime.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET AFGHAN LEADERS

AU021422 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 27 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed, untitled report in the "Public Life" column]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, have sent greetings to Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, on the occasion of the national day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the first anniversary of the victory of the revolution. Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar has sent a greetings message to Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV ARRIVES IN HUNGARY 7 MAY

LD070937 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov has arrived in Budapest. He was met at the airport by his counterpart Gyorgy Lazar. Andrey Lukanov, cochairman of the Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation committee, who recently conducted negotiations with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai will join the delegation in Budapest.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S INDONESIA VISIT

Ministers' Meeting

LD041848 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, currently on an official visit in Indonesia, met Friday morning with Radius Prawiro, Indonesia's minister of trade, and carried on talks also with Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. At the talks, which continued also in the early afternoon hours, the sides discussed in the first place possibilities of developing bilateral economic ties, and timely international issues of mutual interest. The negotiations took place in a frank and objective atmosphere. After the talks the Hungarian foreign minister was received by Vice-President Adam Malik.

End of Visit

LD062046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Our country's minister of foreign affairs has ended his official visit to Indonesia and has left Jakarta. Frigyes Puja met several leading Indonesian politicians, including Suharto, the head of state. Beforehand, Frigyes Puja visited Thailand.

GYORI ATTENDS SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD070552 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the day of the Soviet press, Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador in Budapest, gave a cocktail party. Present were Imre Gyori, secretary of the party Central Committee, State Secretary Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the Information Office, and leading staff members of national papers, MTI, radio and television.

GYENES RECEIVES GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD051915 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 5, (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, today received Antonis Ambatielos, member of the Greek Communist Party Political Committee, who paid a short visit to Budapest.

At the meeting which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding the sides exchanges views on timely issues of the international communist and workers movement, and reviewed the two parties' relations. They confirmed readiness to further improve the two fraternal parties' cooperation.

UNNECESSARY TIPPING FOR PUBLIC SERVICES CRITICIZED

AU041550 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 May 79 p 3 AU

[Jozsef Fahidy article: "Categories of Income"]

[Text] Public opinion is understandably concerned that a few "categories of income" acquired without work or to a degree out of proportion to the work performed are becoming increasingly common. Let us not be shy: The unbridled "vogue" of undue and undeserved tips, gratuities and, above all, palm greasing represents a hotbed of corruption. Often, such supplementary incomes--the total amount of which is estimated at 6-7 billion forints annually and which are pocketed by 200,000-250,000 people--"yield" considerably more for those who enjoy or extort them from their wages. The proliferation of rapacity has all but reached the tolerable limit and a level which it creates social tension.

Tipping is the most wide-spread practice, today, it is still (already?) inconceivable for anyone to leave the hairdresser's after a haircut or the gas station after having his car filled with gasoline without tipping. The mailman who brings people's pensions also receives a few forints. For the time being, it is difficult to declare war on tipping; unfortunately, it has its traditions. However, one should act against extorting tips and excessively high tips.

Generally speaking, medical workers receive "gratitude money," although it is unequivocally stated in ordinances that such gratuities, given for preferential treatment when anyone's placed on the sick list, with regard to the standard of care they receive, in establishing whether they are able to work and when people are hospitalized or pensioned for disability, must not be accepted, either before or after the event. In such cases, a gratuity is clearly bribery. And bribery is prohibited by the law, which calls for the punishment of both those who accept it and those who pay it.

Perhaps not everyone knows this, but paying, asking for and accepting palm greasing money is categorically regarded by the penal code as bribery--corruption.

In trade, certain goods can practically only be obtained in return for palm greasing. The goods are there at the stores, but they are in the stockrooms and the sales clerks make it appear as if they were not available. They do people a favor by bringing them out--of course, not without charge....The leaders of domestic trade have noticed the unfavorable consequences of this over an extended period. They have sought and are still seeking a means of restraining this store corruption. They have introduced and are expanding procurement by advance orders and are spreading the practice of using contracts of the type used in the building material trade. However, all this is not substitude for strict control.

The proliferation of palm greasing is not simply an inevitable adjunct of short supply management. It began to gain ground when the supply of goods and services was already improving. However, it is an undeniable fact that requirements, with which supply cannot always keep pace, have been and are increasing (often not proportionately) with the improvement of the standard of living. Still, the shortage of goods is in many cases only an ostensible one, the list of unavailable goods is expanded artifically as well.

For example, the purchase of certain technical goods is a problem today as well. It is not rare that, through the appropriate and paid-for connections, private tradesmen dealing in a few technical products exhaust the supplies so that goods available in limited quantities are obtained at a higher price by the consumers. Of course, small-scale tradesmen compensate the people working in state commerce appropriately for this "help." What can be done? The responsibility of store managers and store directors should be enhanced, since it is an open secret that almost all of them know who receives what for which goods in their own domains. And, beyond this, also those who direct trade should act more circumspectly with regard to distributing goods in demand among the stores. Even thus far, the Ministry of Domestic Trade has been paying systematic attention to the work of sales personnel and has adopted numerous measures to terminate the untenable situation. It seems, however, that even more resolute steps must be implemented.

Also in the sphere of various services, palm greasing has assumed dimensions that can no longer be tolerated. At some car repair service workshops most mechanics already complain if they do not earn 300-500 forints daily in addition to their wages.... Mechanics receive money not only for repairing cars conscientiously--while one or two components in short supply disappear from cars, which is not even noticed by their unskilled owners--but also for carrying out the necessary jobs out of turn the next time. However, the situation is no better regarding the maintenance of dwellings, either. A continued enumeration of examples is superfluous.

The increasing prevalence of such "categories of income" undermines morals, upsets people's judgement of values and casts aspersions on the appreciation of work. If youth sees that large incomes can be acquired in spheres of work where palm greasing and gratitude money have developed, this may cause a distortion of awareness, the effects of which are inestimable today. It has been proven that moralizing does not help. There is no such thing as a stagnating situation, either we cut back opportunities for acquiring such incomes, or they will continue to spread. We cannot expect spectacular results overnight. However, for example, if the names of those who accept palm greasing were published, if they were placed in a more humble position, or if they were taken to court, in more serious cases, this would deter others from acquiring illegal incomes.

BRIEFS

U.S. COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A Hungarian-U.S. scientific cooperation agreement was concluded between the Pennsylvania State University and the Budapest Semmelweis Medical University in Philadelphia on Monday [30 April]. The agreement extends the previous joint research of the two institutes for a longer term. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 May 79 p 8 AU]

FINNISH NEWS AGREEMENT--At the invitation of the director general of MTI, Carl Frederic Sandelin, director general of the Finnish News Agency STT-FNS, visited Budapest 27-30 April. He studied the work of Hungarian news communications and MTI activities. A Hungarian-Finnish news agency cooperation agreement was concluded during the visit. The Finnish guest met with Rezso Banyasz, head of the Foreign Ministry's Main Press Department. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 May 79 p 9 AU]

MUSKIE CONTINUES ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT, DEPARTS COUNTRY

Czyrek Meeting

LD042234 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May, PAP--Polish Acting Foreign Minister, Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek received today American Senator Edmund S. Muskie, on a visit to Poland.

The talks covered issues concerning bilateral relations between the Polish People's Republic and the U.S. and some problems connected with the international situation.

In the afternoon Senator Muskie departed for Krakow. During a meeting with journalists in Warsaw's Okecie Airport he said that he was greatly impressed with his visit to Poland, the country of his forefathers which nowadays combines national traditions with strivings to attain fast progress.

Referring to the talks conducted in Warsaw Senator Muskie stated that they allowed both sides to find out about the possibilities of further development of American-Polish cooperation serving the interests of both countries.

Pointing to the economic difficulties encountered at present by many countries, the U.S. and the countries of Western Europe included, Edward [as received] Muskie emphasized that in his opinion Poland's natural resources, the scale of investments launched in the 1970's and orientation on the development of industrial infrastructure created good, long-term prospects for Polish economy.

During his stay in Krakow Senator Muskie toured the Vavel Castle.

In the evening the American guest attended a meeting with the city authorities and Sejm deputies from the Krakow area, which was hosted by Kazimierz Barcikowski, chairman of the Krakow People's Council.

Carter Letter to Gierek

LD042238 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today the visiting personal envoy of the U.S. President, Senator Edward [as received] Muskie.

The meeting was attended by Secretary of the PUWP CC and Vice-Marshal of the Polish Sejm Andrzej Werblan, and head of the PUWP CC Secretariat Chancellery Jrzy Waszczuk.

Senator Muskie conveyed to Edward Gierek a personal letter from President Jimmy Carter.

The sides discussed the direction of further expansion of the successfully developing Polish-American cooperation, especially in the sphere of economy, science and technology.

The sides also looked at some international problems, particularly those related to Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of offensive strategic armaments (SALT 2) which are of principal importance for the consolidation of world peace.

Edward Gierek stressed that Poland remained firmly in favor of an urgent conclusion of the SALT 2 agreement and attached great importance to the development of overall Soviet-American relations as a significant factor in the consolidation of detente and peaceful international cooperation.

Simultaneously, the sides expressed the will to further strengthen peace and security in Europe by implementing the final act of the Helsinki conference.

Present during the meeting was U.S. Ambassador to Poland William E. Schaufele.

End of Visit

LD051222 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May, PAP--Today was the last day of the visit to Poland of the United States' President's personal envoy, Senator Edmund S. Muskie. In the morning Senator Muskie visited the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, where the Nazis murdered over 4 million people, including 500,000 children, from 28 countries.

While visiting the camp, the site of the most horrible Nazi crime against human [word indistinct] Senator Edmund S. Muskie said: Auschwitz, symbolizing lack of humanity, must never be forgotten. There are many tragic and cruel pages in human history, but none as terrible as this. During the Second World War we were informed only in part about the Auschwitz tragedy. The whole truth only came out after the war. We might think that the knowledge of what happened in Auschwitz should prevent any other war, but it happened otherwise.

"Today, the camp is a monument-museum, a reminder that there are no winners in wars, only human suffering," Muskie said.

The American Senator saw a film about the liberation of the camp by the Soviet Army. Next he visited Blocks 4 and 5, which house expositions showing the history of extermination in Nazi concentration camps, and depicting the working of the death machine.

Senator Muskie went to see the "death bloc". He was deeply moved, and knelt down after laying a wreath under death wall. There was a ribbon round the wreath, saying: "In Memory of the Victims of Auschwitz--Senator Edmund S. Muskie."

On the site of Block 27 Senator Muskie was acquainted with the history of Jewish martyrdom during the Nazi occupation in Europe.

Senator Muskie wrote in the camp's visitors' book that this is the most shocking and tragic example of inhumanity towards people he had seen. He said that all those who hate war should tell about this place everywhere, where men want to resort to war as a means of solving conflicts.

Ending his visit to the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp, Edmund S. Muskie laid flowers underneath the international monument to the victims of fascism.

The senator was accompanied by Deputy Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Witold Lipski, the authorities of the Bielsko Voivodship and U.S. Ambassador to Poland William B. Schaufele.

Next, Senator Muskie visited the Pediatrics Institute of the Cracow Medical Academy, built on the initiative or and with considerable assistance from Polish-Americans. Senator Muskie was told that the institute has been closely [word indistinct] with medical centres in the U.S.A., which includes exchange of specialists.

In the afternoon, Senator E. Muskie left Poland, seen off at the airport by Polish M.P.'s and Mayor of Kracow Edmund Barezcz.

INTERPRESS REPORTS PRESS RULES FOR POPE'S VISIT

LD052204 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May, PAP--Polish agency INTERPRESS has issued the following communique: Organizing a press centre for the time of Pope John Paul II visit to Poland the Polish INTERPRESS Agency has offered visiting journalists a package of services for a fixed fee, aimed first of all at providing the newsmen with the best possible working conditions.

As a result of erroneous interpretation of the above, the fixed fee has been construed as fee for the visa or for access to information. It has also been used for tendentious attacks on INTERPRESS.

INTERPRESS maintains the proposal for visiting journalists to pay the fixed fee of 350 or 150 dollars for the press centre services, and the reporters who take the offer will be exempted from buying vouchers that foreigners are obliged to buy when visiting Poland.

In case a journalist is not interested in using this form of service he may apply for a visa on the generally binding principles and buy vouchers for each day of his stay. Besides, fees for all services will be paid in Warsaw according to the press centre price list. An accreditation card will cost 20 U.S. dollars, handling fee included.

At the request of numerous reporters who so far have not managed to arrange accreditation in the press centre the deadline has been moved by another 10 days, that is still May 5.

TRADE UNION LEADERS MEET WITH GDR COUNTERPARTS

LD052332 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May, PAP--A two-day working meeting of the leadership of Poland's and GDR's trade union organizations, the CRZZ and the FDGB, was held in Poznan. Present were chairmen of both organizations, Wladyslaw Kruczek and Harry Tisch. The sides exchanged information on the activities and tasks currently executed by the two movements in their countries. It was found that the successful building of the developed socialist societies in these countries, in which process the union movements actively participate, has contributed to the betterment of living standards of the working people and the development of the socialist democracy. Also discussed were problems of the international union movement and questions of cooperation with union organizations of various political orientations and affiliations.

The state of bilateral cooperation was assessed favourably by the parties in the working meeting. The sides expressed their [word indistinct] intention of further [words indistinct] links. The [word indistinct] particular importance of the Soviet peace programme and agreed that the implementation of this programme is the most significant task facing the union movement. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full concordance of views on all questions.

WOJTASZEK CONCLUDES TALKS IN PORTUGAL, COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

LD051218 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 4 May, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, who is currently visiting Portugal, continued today his talks with head of Portuguese diplomacy Joao de Freitas Cruz. At the end of (?the talks) a joint communique was issued.

Minister Wojtaszek was received by President of Portugal Ramalho Eanes and Premier of the country Carlos da Mota Pinto. He confered also with Chairman of Portuguese Parliament Teofild Carvalho dos Santos. The Polish minister and persons accompanying him met soon after with members of the Parliaments Foreign Relations Committee. In the evening, Emil Wojtaszek hosted the Portuguese foreign minister. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Portuguese Government, Parliament and the four major political parties of the country. The Portuguese Communist Party was represented by its General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER ENDS VISIT TO FINLAND

LD070721 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 May, PAP--President of the Democratic Party CC, Deputy President of the Council of State Tadeusz Mlynczak stayed in Finland, at the invitation of President of the Finnish Liberal People's Party, Jaako Itala. Talks with the Liberal People's Party leadership resulted in a joint communique by both party leaders, concerning further Polish-Finnish cooperation and striving for security and peace.

Tadeusz Mlynczak met with the head of the Finnish parliament, Ahti Pekkala, and Minister of Trade and Industry Eero Rantala. He visited modern industrial works and housing developments in Helsinki, and the capital of Lapland, Rovaniemi, which cooperates with the polish town of Qusztyn.

POLISH, VIETNAMESE YOUTH GROUPS SIGN ACCORDS

LD042121 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May, PAP--Youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH published the details of the agreement on cooperation between Polish and Vietnamese youth organizations in the years 1979-1983, signed by Chairman of the Main Council of the Polish Federation of Socialist Youth Unions Krzystof Trebaczkiewicz and First Secretary of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Movement Central Committee Dang Quoc Bao.

The agreement provides for the exchange of experience in communist and internationalist upbringing of young people in Vietnam and Poland, exchange of scholarships and organization of joint seminars. Also, contacts between Polish Pathfinders' Union and the Ho Chi Minh Pioneer Organization will be broadened.

Both sides will develop cooperation and exchange youth journalists and young radio and television employees.

In the international arena, the Polish Federation of Socialist Youth Unions and the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Union of Communist Youth will strive to consolidate the might and significance of the socialist community, to strengthen the prestige of the world federation of socialist youth and the internationalist students' union as well as unite all progressive youth in the anti-imperialist front worldwide. Also, a joint communique was signed in which the Federation of Socialist Youth Unions and the Ho Chi Minh Union of Communist Youth firmly condemned the expansionist policy pursued by Beijing leadership and demanded it renounced aggression forever and observed the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV.

Together with all Polish people, says the communique, Polish youth stands firmly on the Vietnamese side and gives steadfast support and assistance to Vietnamese youth in their just struggle.

Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz presented Dang Quoc Bao with Janek Krasicki Golden Distinction while the first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Movement Central Committee presented the Polish Youth organisation with a banner on which apart from the two organizations emblems the following motto has been placed: "Fraternal friendship and solidarity of struggle between the youth of Poland and Vietnam to last for ever."

REPORTAGE ON SPRING AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Warmer Weather

AU051915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 79 p 1 AU

["Spring Season at Farms"]

[Summary] "The warm and sunny weather that has set in since 20 April has accelerated field operations and also has favorably affected the vegetation of plants, and the growth of grasses in meadows and pastures." Owing to the great dedication of farmers and the favorable weather conditions, the past lagging is now being corrected. The list of voivodships that completed spring grain sowing is growing longer. It includes the following voivodships: Bielsko Biala, Katowice, Koszalin, Krakow, Leszczyna, Legnica, Nowy Sacz, Opole, Pila, Slup, Wroclaw and Zielona Gora. In the northeast the spring season was very late, and for this reason the amount of work to be done is the largest in Suwalki, Ostroleka and Lomza voivodships.

In many regions of the country sugarbeet sowing is about halfway through, and is most advanced in Kalisz, Katowice, Legnica, Poznan, Walbrzych, Leszczyna, Wroclaw and Zielona Gora voivodships. The area of potatoes planted is estimated at 33 percent of the total.

There are more than 20,000 tractors waiting in shops for repairs. The delays in repair operations are caused by the occasional shortages of spare parts.

Spring Floods

LD051156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Summary] According to experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, damage caused by this spring's widespread floods is estimated at 75 million. There were no casualties among the people and only about 20 cattle and several hundred pigs were lost. Altogether, over 1 million hectares of arable land, over 15,000 farms and about 3,000 buildings in towns were flooded.

Late Spring Problems

LD070924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] The delayed spring this year means that people working in agriculture are not having a single day of rest. Despite the very difficult conditions, all accessible fields have been sown with spring grain crops and unflooded meadows and pastures have been prepared. However, it has not been possible to complete the sowing of sugarbeets, and nearly half of the area planned for potatoes remains to be planted.

Problems in Olsztyn Region

LD070926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] It is still cold in Olsztyn Region. Plant vegetation and fieldwork are more than 3 weeks behind schedule. Trees have no leaves so far. We had snow and sleet yesterday. The cold and wet spring, and especially frost in March reaching minus 20 centigrade, destroyed 75 percent of rape and 13 percent [words indistinct] of wheat and rye crops. There was no option but to plow the frozen crops and to resow with spring barley and rape. The state of the remaining autumn sown crops is not the best.

Agriculture Agents Performance

LD070928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0305 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The accumulation of work means that the busiest people in the countryside are the agents for services rendered by the cooperatives of agricultural circles. A current assessment of the circles' potential determines the priorities of assigned equipment. Such an assessment is not easy to make. Proof that the agents are performing their tasks well is the volume of work executed with equipment from cooperatives of agricultural circles. Thus, plowing and first plowing was performed on an area of 820,000 hectares, grain sowing on more than 130,000 hectares, potato planting on nearly 35,000 hectares, fertilizer spreading on 180,000 hectares and lime spreading on almost 400,000 hectares.

CATHOLIC DAILY AVOWS IDEOLOGICAL PLURALISM UNDER SOCIALISM

AU021735 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 30 Apr 79 pp 1-2 AU

[J.W. commentary: "The Posture"]

[Excerpts] This May Day holiday, celebrated in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, is a natural concomitant of the immense work performed in this timespan and of the importance of changes and achievements that have thoroughly changed the country's features. It also goes along with the immensity of tasks and work ahead of us. For all active people who regard the matters of the country with responsibility and concern, for people engaged ideologically and politically, this is an appropriate moment to evaluate the path covered and our fatherland's present and future destinies against the background of the complex domestic and international processes.

The socially progressive movement, Pax, developed from the initial Today and Tomorrow Circle established in 1945 by Boleslaw Piasecki and headed by him until his death in 1978, has, through its activity, been part of and, to the extent of its possibilities, has creatively influenced the course of events in the entire period of the history of People's Poland. It will continue to play this role.

Having assumed an active posture--a posture of cooperation in shaping Polish postwar reality--the movement confronted at the very beginning the need to develop an original ideological conception of its own, a conception centering on an attitude toward socialism both as a theoretical-programmatic phenomenon and as an historical fact [wcielenie] that has found a concrete embodiment in our country. In the past Pax used to be disregarded or even fought by the circles who wanted the Catholics in Poland to regard socialism only as philosophical materialism. This does not affect the indisputable fact that our movement's ideological principles significantly contributed toward the specification of intellectual and political premises on which the moral and political unity of the people could be built under our circumstances.

The question of ideological pluralism and the need to perpetuate ideological democracy in the process of socialist democracy, to perpetuate tolerance--of such importance in sociopolitical life--arise from various ideological inspirations existing in a society, and from the vitality of this social phenomenon in Poland.

Irrespective of the variability of various transitional and circumstantial phases, we as a movement have always been engaged in the historical development in which we saw a chance to fully normalize church-state relations. For this reason, we are very glad and happy to see the proofs, particularly obvious in recent years, confirming these anticipations and theses.

As a movement we consistently represent the standpoint documented in the history of Pax that the present Polish state calls for the creative continuation of the socialist path, as well as for deepening the patriotic motives and enriching the contents of the alliance between the sovereign Polish state and the Soviet Union.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES TRANSPORT WORKERS 27 APRIL

AU021530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[PAP-attributed report on address by Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, at the 27 April meeting with a delegation of Polish transport and road workers]

[Text] The growing role of transport and roads in our country's socioeconomic life was emphasized at the meeting. The supplies of our entire economy, and particularly of industry and agriculture, with raw and other materials, as well as of trade with commodities in demand, depend on the efficient operations of motor transport under the State Motor Transport Commission. The role of trucks run by the State Motor Transport Commission in the transportation of cargo intended for export is also significant. The work of motor bus drivers under the State Motor Transport Commission is of great importance, since they transport millions of passengers to work and schools daily. Road workers on their part try to provide the best conditions possible for passenger and freight conveyance. The importance of air communications is systematically increasing. Constant, although still insufficient, improvements have been recorded in working and recreation conditions for transport and road workers.

The beginning of this year was particularly difficult for transport and road workers. Despite the efforts exerted by transport and road workers, significant lags have arisen in deliveries, and at present they are being compensated for.

The accomplishment of these difficult and complex tasks depends primarily on transport and road workers themselves. Various organizational and technical measures are being vigorously and effectively taken to improve the work of transport and road workers. The success of these measures also depends on the efforts of the staffs of many enterprises supplying motor buses, trucks, spare parts, fuel, lubricants, oil and equipment for road workers. The meeting participants indicated that much attention is being paid to the improvement of travel conditions.

Tasks set for the current year are being accomplished under difficult and complex conditions. Hence it is particularly important to increase the effectiveness of conveyance, to make full use of transport means, to streamline cooperation with the receivers of cargoes. It is imperative to make use of all conveyance reserves.

The premier emphasized that the present attitude of transport and road service collectives, particularly in the most difficult months, as well as their activity and engagement in compensating for the lags are highly appreciated by the party and government leadership and the entire society.

In view of the specific nature of work performed by transport and road workers, many efforts must be exerted to improve their working conditions.

At the end of the meeting Piotr Jaroszewicz, on behalf of Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the government conveyed best wishes for fruitful work and good luck in their private lives to the meeting participants, and through them to all transport and road workers, repair enterprise collectives, the Polish airways LOT, quarry crews and their families.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ISRAELI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU040915 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 May 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Yitzhak Navon, president of the State of Israel.

On the 31st anniversary of the formation of the State of Israel, I wish to extend to you personally my congratulations and wishes for peace and prosperity to the Israeli people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO UN SESSION ON NAMIBIA

AU042035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent to the solemn session of the UN Council for Namibia a message which reads:

I take great pleasure in addressing a warm salute and best wishes of success to the solemn session of the UN Council for Namibia devoted to the inauguration of the international year of solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for national independence.

Socialist Romania, the Romania people have steadfastly shown their militant solidarity with the just fight of the African peoples for shaking off the colonial yoke, for securing the imprescriptible right to decide their fate by themselves, for the full triumph of the freedom and independence on Africa's land. In this spirit, the Socialist Republic of Romania has from the very beginning supported to the full the just struggle of the Namibian People for national freedom, for the attainment of its ideals of freedom and dignity. On my recent visit to a number of African countries, inclusive of some states of austral Africa, I got acquainted with the concerns of the African peoples for the definitive liquidation of colonial domination in Namibia and Zimbabwe, for the abolition of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

As I stressed in my meetings with the executive of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, in all official documents signed, in the talks and political speeches delivered in Africa, Romania will further give the Namibian people her full political, diplomatic, moral and material support in its just fight for national liberation. We consider that at present the international solidarity should be strengthened with the Namibian people which, concomitantly with the political and diplomatic activity, with the use of the negotiations and the support, has the inalienable right to go on fighting, arms in hand included, till the attainment of its sacred aspirations after freedom and independence.

In this international year of solidarity with the Namibian people, the peoples, all states should most energetically act for the fastest implementation of the Namibian people's right to independence, for backing the actions for the translation into life of the measures adopted within the UN for securing Namibia's independence.

I am voicing my conviction that by the consolidated solidarity and united struggle of the African countries, of the socialist countries, of the anti-imperialist forces the world over, the just and fast settlement of the problem of the Namibian people's independence, the definitive removal of colonialism and imperialist domination on the African Continent are really possible.

With these thoughts and feelings, I express my conviction that this special session of the UN Council for Namibia will account for an important moment in the support given to the Namibian people's struggle, for a fastest final victory--the winning of the national independence and the building of a new life in a free and sovereign homeland.

ITALIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU042030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/5/1979--The delegation of the Italian Socialist Democratic Party now visiting Romania, led by Pietro Longo, general secretary of the party, had on May 4 interviews at the Ministry of Chemical Industry, with Minister Mihail Florescu, and at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation with Deputy Prime Minister Alexandru Margaritescu.

During the interviews, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations existing between Romania and Italy and the possibilities were examined for the further development and diversification of the economic cooperation and of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

Likewise, the delegation called at the Museum of History of the Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement of Romania, at the Bucharest International Fair, and visited presidential districts in the capital.

Press Conference, Departure

AU051459 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1979--The delegation of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party led by Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the party, left Bucharest on May 5, after having paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At a press conference, Pietro Longo assessed that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Democratic Socialist Party were good. During his visit--he said--it was covenanted that the cooperation between the two parties develop in the building up of peace, progress and democracy. He opined that the attainment of this objective could be favoured by expanding bilateral relations.

Speaking about his Romanian visit, he highlighted that examination was made of the prospects for the two countries' collaboration as regards not only the increase of economic and commercial exchanges but also fresh possibilities conducive to better mutual acquaintance.

Referring to his May 3 meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu, he specified that international problems of concern to both parties as well as to Italy and Romania were approached. I was satisfied to note--he said--that there was a great identity of viewpoints on international problems of mutual interest.

Stressing that disarmament is a prerequisite for better living conditions, for the defence of national independence and sovereignty not only on the European Continent but also all over the world, the secretary-general of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party mentioned that the pertinent Romanian proposals were highly appreciated by his party. Expressing his belief that, by the joint efforts of all the democratic forces, positive results could be obtained, he was highly appreciative of the well-defined outlook of the RCP with regard to international relations.

Speaking about European security, Pietro Longo emphasized that considerable steps should be made towards the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act. We wish--he said--to have a Europe open to all countries which geographically belong to the old continent. To achieve it, it is necessary that the barriers between blocs should be broken, that we should channel our efforts toward disarmament, towards economic collaboration.

BURTICA MEETS WITH CROATIA'S LUDWIGER IN ZAGREB

AU051500 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0902 GMT 5 May 79

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 5/5/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had a talk in Zagreb with Emil Ludwiger, vice-president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

On that occasion, they discussed the possibilities of expanding, in the future, too, the economic cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia and, in this framework, the cooperation between the Romanian organizations and the Croatian enterprises.

BURTICA-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS MANILA UNCTAD MEETING

AU061902 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 6 May 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the fifth UNCTAD conference begin tomorrow in Manila, capital of the Republic of the Philippines. The conference will be attended by close to 7,000 delegates from 159 countries, representatives of specialized UN agencies, and observers dispatched by governmental and other organizations.

Romania is represented by a delegation led by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARIAN MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER

052037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1979--Working meetings between Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry, and Istvan Soltesz, Hungarian minister of metallurgy and machine industry, took place in Oradea and Arad. The two sides analyzed the way in which the tasks, set during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar held in Oradea and Desreczen, were fulfilled by the two relevant central bodies. Also examined were the prospects of the development of commercial exchanges, specialization and cooperation in production. Assessing with satisfaction that the cooperation between Romania and Hungary has witnessed an ascending course lately--the share held by machine building in the total exchanges between the two countries exceeding 50 per cent--the two relevant ministers set new measures regarding the development of cooperation and specialization. In this context, a protocol was signed stipulating the development of reciprocal deliveries for 1981-1985, as well as new ways of expanding the cooperation in the production of complex technological equipment, equipment for the chemical industry, food industry, electronics and electrical engineering, road transport means, machine-tools as well as in other domains. At the same time it was agreed that the cooperation conventions for this five-year plan would be further expanded and the cooperation for the 1981-1985 five-year plan deepened.

MOROCCAN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES DUMITRU BEJAN

AU052033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES, 5/5/1979--Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania, and Azzeddine Guessous, minister of trade and industry of Morocco, had talks in Rabat and agreed on tangible measures regarding the expansion of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Today the two ministers participated in the festivities held at the international fair in Casablanca where Romania's national day was celebrated.

The Moroccan minister of trade and industry, A. Fizazi, governor of Casablanca Municipality, other Moroccan officials and businessmen visited Romania's pavilion, being highly appreciative of the products displayed, of the Romanian people's achievements in machine building, chemical, light and building materials industries.

ISRAEL'S MAPAM SECRETARY ZAKIN CONCLUDES VISIT

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1979--At the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Dov Zakin, secretary for international affairs of the United Workers' Party of Israel (MAPAM), paid a visit to Romania, over April 26-May 5, 1979.

The guest had meetings and talks at the C.C. of the R.C.P. with Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P. Information was exchanged on the occasion on the current concerns of the two parties and questions of joint interest of the international life were approached.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST MAY 6

AU061900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 6 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/5/1979--Sir Kenneth Cork, lord mayor of London, has arrived in Bucharest on May 6 at head of a delegation, for a Romanian visit at the invitation of the People's Council of Romania's capital city.

The London guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, mayor-general of the capital; Nicolae Ganea, first vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other officials.

Reginald Louis Seconde, ambassador of Great Britain in Bucharest, and members of his embassy were present.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES BASEL PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

AU062014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 6 May 79 AU

[Text] Basel, AGERPRES, 6/5/1979--A delegation of the National Peace Committee of Romania participated in the international conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people in Basel.

In its addresses, the delegation expressed the active solidarity of the Romanian people with the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the attainment of its legitimate aspirations after self-determination and independent development in a free and sovereign homeland, reasserted on the occasion Socialist Romania's position as to the political settlement of the situation in the Middle East by means of negotiation, conducive to a global solution to ensure the establishment of a just and lasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue in conformity with its right to self-determination, the foundation of an independent state of its own included, on securing the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that part of the world.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN DELEGATION VISITS USSR

AU040916 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 May 79 p 3 AU

[Text] A delegation of the National Council of Women from our country, including Maria Groza, council vice chairman, and Maria Ciocan, council secretary, paid a friendly visit for an exchange of experience to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee. The delegation had meetings and talks at the Soviet Women's Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR and at certain city soviets, with members of certain standing commissions in charge of questions concerning women's activity and the protection of children, and became acquainted with the work carried out by women's organizations in enterprises in Moscow, Vilnius and Kaunas. The two sides expressed the common desire to develop the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation between the women's organizations in the two countries.

SCINTEIA HAILS START OF PRC-VIETNAMESE TALKS

AU041215 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 4 May 79 AU

["Romania Hails Start and Unfolding of Sino-Vietnamese Talks"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/5/1979--The April home and international events section of the newspaper SCINTEIA of May 4 underlines that the Romanian public opinion hailed with satisfaction the start and unfolding of the Sino-Vietnamese talks regarding the settlement of the issues between the two countries. Romania is convinced--the newspaper further points out--that with both sides' understanding and receptivity, ways will be found for the restoration of the relations of good neighbourliness and friendship in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard--an aspiration (?they) nurture, which corresponds to the interests (?of) the respective peoples, to the cause of socialism and peace.

Consistently declaring for the political settlement of all litigious issues by direct contacts between the concerned sides, Romania considers that that method--the only rational one--is even more essential in the relations between socialist countries.

PRESS MARKS KARL MARX'S 161ST BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU052035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1642 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1979--The Romanian newspapers of May 5 carry extensive articles devoted to the 161st birth anniversary of Karl Marx, founder of the revolutionary outlook of the proletariat--dialectical and historical materialism--of scientific socialism, founder and leader of the First International.

Opponent to dogmas, highly creative and continually enriched as knowledge advanced, the materialistic, dialectical and historical way of thinking elaborated by Marx together with his friend Engels--SCINTEIA writes--has steadily gained ground with millions of progress-loving people, proving to be an invincible spiritual weapon in the struggle for a better and juster world.

Continuously corroborated and enriched in our epoch by the experience of revolution and socialist construction in a series of countries, Marx's thinking is today a huge material force in the historical, social and economic progress of mankind--SCINTEIA writes. In this respect, the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism is an application of the materialistic dialectical and historical thinking to Romania's requirements, in the conditions of the revolution in science and technology.

Marx--the Bucharest newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA points out--maintained by scientific arguments the historical process of liberation and formation of all the nations of the world, the Romanian one included, as independent states. He viewed it as an indispensable condition of maturation and consolidation of the revolutionary front in each country and the world over. The great thinker--ROMANIA LIBERA shows--campaigned for the establishment of democratic relations in the world revolutionary movement. The objective necessity that the relations among the communist and workers' parties should be governed not by a centralism broken off from specific realities but by a high-principled, equitable collaboration is a major characteristic feature of internationalism according to which--as Marx emphasized--the activity of the international force must not be hindered but stimulated. The rigorously determined objectivity of the varied development paths, of the national achievement of socialist revolution derives from the specific social-historical conditions in which the respective country exists and struggles, from the liberty of each party's option to decide its political strategy and tactics alone. The personality of the great revolutionist of mankind was praised within a scientific symposium organized today by the Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies. The papers stressed the importance of Marx's theory on the concordance between the relations of production and the productive forces on the one hand and the R.C.P. policy of improving the relations of production, of applying valuation criteria of Marx's economic thinking to the history of Romanian economic thinking, the role of the nation and the relations among nations according to the outlook of scientific socialism on the other hand.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA--Rangoon, AGERPRES, 4/5/1979--U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received Florea Dimitrescu, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Burma. During the interview, expressed was the common wish to develop the relations between Romania and Burma in the interest of both peoples, of international peace, understanding and collaboration. At the same time stressed was the fact that there are large possibilities of expanding and diversifying the economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2026 GMT 4 May 79 AU]

CONGRESS YOUTH DELEGATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/5/1979--A delegation of the Congolese Socialist Youth Union (U.J.S.C.), of the People's Republic of Congo, led by Gabriel Oba-Apounou, first secretary of the C.C. of the U.J.S.C., minister of youth, who pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., arrived in Bucharest on May 3. During the talks conducted the same day at the C.C. of the U.C.Y. [Union of Communist Youth] they exchanged views and experience in a friendly atmosphere about the activity of the Romanian and Congolese young people, about the current concerns of the Union of Communist Youth and the Congolese Socialist Youth Union. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 3 May 79 AU]

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON BRITISH ELECTIONS

AU051755 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Kosta Timotijevic commentary]

[Text] The results of the British parliamentary elections are now known: The Conservatives have won and the new British prime minister is Margaret Thatcher, the first woman prime minister in the history of West European parliamentarism, who today began her first working day at Downing Street. Kosta Timotijevic discusses these elections:

At the beginning of the second half of this century, when Churchill was returned to power following a 5-year period in opposition, someone gave a humorous definition of the British parliamentary system: This is, it was said, a long reign of the Conservatives that is periodically interrupted by brief periods of Labor Party administration. In the last 15 years it had seemed as though this picture had been reversed and that a long reign of the Labor Party had begun to be periodically interrupted by Conservative governments. The first interruption of this kind was the 3-year period of Edward Heath's government and the second interruption of this kind has just begun. As a matter of fact, the opinions on the question of whether this will be a brief interruption of the Labor Party's era or a return to a new, long period of Conservative governments are inevitably divided and colored by partisan passions. What will actually happen will depend on the policy followed by the new British prime minister, that is, on the success or failure in fulfilling the preelection pledge that the Conservatives would return to Britain its lost stability and prosperity.

As far as the outside world is concerned, the most interesting thing will be to see what attitude the new ruling team will adopt in the complex international developments, what attitude it will adopt with the European community and especially what further action it will take in relation to Rhodesia, that is, Zimbabwe. This also will be interesting for the British public, which is sharply divided between supporters of the liberation movements and covert or even overt sympathizers for the white minority in southern Africa. However, the fate of Margaret Thatcher's cabinet will not depend on this, just as never before in peacetime has the fate of any British cabinet depended on its foreign policy.

When the term of this Parliament expires and when the voters once again will be called to say who should rule, their decision primarily will be determined by the results of the economic policy of the Conservative government and by the question as to whether the government has succeeded in establishing cooperation with the trade unions or, rather, has further intensified the traditional conflict and, in addition, has failed to halt inflation and achieve a higher level of material welfare and social security. Prognostications are a thankless task and now at the very beginning they would certainly also be premature. The only thing that is certain is the fact that the key problems of Margaret Thatcher will not be in the Parliament but rather in the struggle with the powerful British trade unions outside the Parliament. Class compromise or class confrontation--this is the basic and the decisive question for the next 5 years.

VRHOVEC LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA 4 MAY

LD041204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this morning for a 3-day official and friendly visit to India at the invitation of the Indian minister of foreign affairs, A. B. Vajpayee.

The Yugoslav and Indian foreign ministers are expected to exchange views on major international problems facing the contemporary world and on the forthcoming activities and gatherings of nonalined countries. Particular attention in the talks between the two ministers will be devoted to the further promotion of the traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and India, which have been developing successfully in all spheres.

Josip Vrhovec is also expected to be received by President Reddy and Prime Minister Desai. The federal secretary will convey a message from President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to the Indian prime minister.

Josip Vrhovec is accompanied by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragoslav Pejic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Cvijeto Job, head of the section for nonalined countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Josip Vrhovec was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary; and other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present at the departure was Natarajan Krishnan, Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Vrhovec-Vajpayee Meeting

LD061916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi--Significant issues concerning the preparations for the ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonalined Countries next month in Colombo, as well as for the sixth nonalined summit, were the topics of today's talks between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Indian Minister of Exteral Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The talks in New Delhi were also attended on the Yugoslav side by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary, Andjelko Blazevic, SFRY ambassador in India; and heads of administrations at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Dragoslav Prejic and Cvijeto Job. On the Indian side, the talks were attended by Samarendra Kundu, minister of state for external affairs, by Jagat Mehta, foreign secretary; and others.

The two delegations discussed some of the possible subjects on the content and agenda of the two meetings. In this connection, the view was expressed that future documents should be firmly based on the platform of the policy of nonalinement, as coordinated at the Belgrade conference of 1961 and further elaborated at other meetings of the nonalined countries. This refers, as stressed by both sides, to the authentic nonbloc character, to the content, identity and role of nonalined policy as well as to its fundamental principles. Indian Minister Vajpayee made an appeal at Delhi airport, while welcoming Federal Secretary Vrhovec, for a strict adherence to the basic principles of the movement laid down in the document of the first summit 18 years ago in Belgrade.

The exchange of views also encompassed topical issues dealing with the further democratization of the work of the movement which should involve as intensively as possible all nonalined countries in the preparations for the forthcoming meetings. In this context they also referred to the increase in the number of countries that are members of the Coordinating Bureau; to proposals which call for representatives of all nonalined countries to participate in the work of the bureau, though they are not members; to regular meetings of all members of the movement in the United Nations; to suggestions that ministerial conferences should be held regularly every year; and to the achievement of a consensus of the highest possible quality.

These are in fact the subjects contained in the well-known Section 15 of the last ministerial conference in Belgrade and that are being discussed by a special working group of the nonalined countries at the United Nations headquarters. A report including the recommendations and proposals in this respect will be submitted to the ministerial conference in Colombo.

The talks, which took place in the traditional atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, also paid significant attention to questions as to how the movement could assist in resolving disputes between some nonalined countries and how such disputes could be prevented in the future.

The exchange of views, as has been learned, showed a high degree of agreement on the subjects that were on the agenda. The next meeting of the two delegations in their full composition, is planned for tomorrow morning.

Vrhovec Speech at Indian Dinner

LD060630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] New Delhi--Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of India, gave a dinner in New Delhi this evening in honor of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec who arrived on a 3-day official visit to India this morning.

The dinner was attended by prominent figures of the Indian political life, among them Sikander Bakht, minister of works and housing; Samarendra Kundu, minister of state for external affairs; and others, as well as members of the Yugoslav delegation and Andjelko Blazevic, the Yugoslav ambassador in India.

Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec exchanged toasts at the dinner.

Replying to his host's toast Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec said:

Esteemed minister, dear friends, I thank you cordially for the very warm words you have addressed to my country and to President Tito. I am happy to be in a country which has made a major contribution to the major values of the world of which we are all proud. The ideals of peace, freedom, creative endeavor, equality and respect among peoples provided the encouragement for the Indian people in their centuries-long struggle for national independence and the dignity of man.

The peoples of Yugoslavia were inspired by the same aspirations for centuries. This made it possible for them in the difficult conditions of foreign enslavement to preserve their identity and freedom-loving spirit, establish independence by their own struggle and take their destinies into their own hands.

This prompted us to follow with great sympathies and support your struggle for freedom and to admire the force of the spirit and the strength of the conviction carried by Gandhi and Nehru. A part of world history, and not only of the Indian one, is inseparably linked with their names.

There is much symbolism in the fact that Nehru and President Tito were among the founders of the policy of nonalinement and in so doing became the protagonists of the ideas of the future and of a different and more equitable world.

We evaluate particularly highly the major contribution which India and Prime Minister Desai personally are making to the general aspirations toward peace, international understanding and equal cooperation, and also to the further affirmation of the policy of nonalinement in the world. We welcome your government's decision to be the host to the nonalined ministerial conference in 1981.

All this prompts the people of our countries to establish close cooperation and ramified links of lasting friendship.

I can say with conviction that the relations between our countries are an expression of the consistent application of the principle of the policy of nonalinement, which is a joint signpost for the activity of our countries on the international level too.

This has a special significance today, not only because in international relations we are confronted by increasingly frequent violation of these values, but also because in relations between some nonalined countries we have deviations from these principles.

Permit me to say a few words to indicate our concern because of the general state in the world weighed down by many dangers. The use of force and military intervention as a means of resolving conflicts and of imposing foreign interests is spreading, and detente does not seem to be getting out of a blind alley. Moreover, the arms race continues and bloc confrontations and rivalry between the great powers are being transferred to new areas.

What causes us particular concern is that these rivalries are being imposed on the regions of the nonalined world. This leads to the deepening of existing crises and to attempts to make difficult and prevent the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence from imperialist and colonialist powers and various other forms of foreign domination, hegemony and exploitation.

The deep crises in southern Africa, in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia are merely the worst examples of such a situation. We are deeply convinced that they can be resolved in a lasting and just manner only if all peoples realize their full right to national sovereignty, independence and to their own way of life without foreign interference.

Such solutions can be achieved only through consistent application of the UN Charter and concrete affirmation of the principles of nonalined policy.

We believe that our movement of nonalined countries can play, precisely in this direction, a very significant and positive role. The nonalined policy has already affirmed itself up to now as a significant independent and nonbloc factor of world relations. It has become an essential element of the stability of our world and a significant mainstay of independence and of the independent development of nonbloc countries.

All this demands from the nonalined countries and from our movement as a whole even a greater degree of responsibility and political wisdom.

Above all, we must do more in order to prevent conflicts breaking out among nonalined countries and in order that the principles of the policy of nonalinement be adhered to also in their mutual relations.

What is also of greatest priority is our joint effort aimed at preventing pressures on and the infiltration of bloc and other foreign interests and concepts into the nonalined movement.

There are, unfortunately, also in the nonalined movement tendencies which either do not wish or cannot grasp the universal significance of the nonalined policy and which still believe that this policy should serve some other concepts. But this only demands even more consistent and decisive efforts aimed at the full affirmation of the principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement.

Attempts to divide the nonalined movement by various ideological and other criteria can lead to a serious split and to making the nonalined policy impotent in the international sphere.

I believe that precisely now, when we are making preparations for the next summit of the nonalined countries, it is necessary to make maximum joint efforts to further affirm all the principles of the policy of nonalinement and to strengthen the cohesion, solidarity and unity of our movement. In this context we attach special significance to the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo.

The nonalined policy has definitely affirmed itself as a historic necessity. It represents not merely the basis for the new system of international political relations, but also a political platform for the construction of a new international economic system. This must be one of the chief priorities of our struggle if we don't want the deep chasm which separates the most developed countries from the developing countries leading our world into a hopeless situation.

Thanks to the initiative of the nonalined countries, the United Nations, at the special session of the General Assembly, adopted the program of measures for the possible development of real disarmament. In this context we also advocate the setting up of zones of peace, which is of particular interest to our two countries. What I have in mind in this context is the region of the Indian Ocean and of the Mediterranean.

Esteemed minister, allow me to stress in conclusion that Yugoslavia attaches exceptional importance to comprehensive cooperation and to the consolidation of friendly ties with India. We have achieved notable results also up to now but we are convinced that by joint efforts we can both expand and enrich our cooperation by new achievements in every sphere--in the political, economic, cultural, scientific-technical and other spheres.

I invite you to raise your glasses to President of the Republic of India Sanjiva Neelam Reddy and Prime Minister Morarji Desai, to your health, minister, to the well-being of the Indian people and friendship between our countries.

Sundic Commentary

LD042005 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this morning for a 3-day official and friendly visit to India at the invitation of the Indian minister of foreign affairs, A.B. Vajpayee. The Yugoslav and Indian foreign ministers are expected to exchange views on major international problems facing the contemporary world and on the forthcoming activities and gatherings of the nonalined countries. Josip Vrhovec will be received by President Reddy and Prime Minister Desai. The federal secretary will convey a message from Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, to the Indian prime minister.

We devote our commentary to the forthcoming visit. Milika Sundic comments: Every important gathering of the nonalined countries has been preceded by consultations between responsible politicians of Yugoslavia and India, two countries which have always, from the founding of the movement right up to today, been true interpreters of the principles upon which the nonalined movement rests. The prime aim of tomorrow's official and friendly visit to New Delhi by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is to coordinate the two countries' activities in preparing for the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo, and for the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries, which is planned for the month of September, this year.

The forthcoming gatherings of the nonalined countries are of exceptional importance for the unity and capacity for action of the movement. It could even be said that this has never, in all the 18 years of history of the nonalined movement, been so important as now, not so much because of disruptions in relations between individual nonalined countries as because of efforts on the part of the blocs to undermine the movement from within, aimed at reorientating its policy in one of the directions in contradiction to the original principles adopted at the first conference of heads of state or government in Belgrade. The clashes between individual nonalined countries--some of which are still going on--have inflicted great harm to both the unity and the capacity for action of the movement and have facilitated the penetration of bloc policy into the movement's ranks. However, despite all this, one cannot speak of a crisis in the movement, and particularly not of a crisis which cannot be overcome. After all, not one country which at any time accepted nonalined policy has abandoned the movement, whereas since the fifth summit up to date, many countries have expressed the desire to join the nonalined movement.

It is true that there are in the movement countries which advocate the idea of relying on military blocs, the idea of so-called natural alliance; some do this out of conviction but there are others which are--to put it mildly--forced into it. It is not possible to exclude such tendencies in the movement in the future either, although the basic nucleus of the nonaligned movement remains in positions of maintaining strict distance from bloc policy.

The standpoints of Yugoslavia and India with regard to the role of the nonalined movement are very close or identical. Both countries take a vital interest in insuring that the movement should maintain its unity, in the conviction that this is the basic prerequisite for the movement's yet more active involvement in settling topical international problems. Both Yugoslavia and India have good ideas on how to stimulate greater activity on the part of the movement and of each of its members and it is to be expected that these ideas will be coordinated in the course of the talks which Josip Vrhovec is to hold with the Indian foreign minister during his 3-day sojourn in New Delhi. It must be said, however, that neither Yugoslavia nor India have any pretensions to leadership of the movement, but the fact remains that the movement's activities cannot be conceived of were it not for the appropriate cooperation between the two countries both in preparing important gatherings such as the forthcoming ones and in realizing the decisions which these gatherings will adopt.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON DORONJSKI'S AFRICAN TOUR

Arrival in Lome

LD041718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1354 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Lome, May 4 (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, arrived in Lome early this morning on a three day friendly visit to the Republic of Togo.

Yugoslav-Togolese talks are to commence today, when Steven Doronjski is to be received by the president of Togo, General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Talks With Togo President

LD051930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 5 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lome, May 5 (TANJUG)--The complex international situation, both in Africa and beyond, and especially questions related to the forthcoming activities of the non-aligned in preparations for the sixth summit were the main topics of the talks here between Togo President Eyadema and Presidency of Yugoslavia member Stevan Doronjski.

Doronjski today ends his official and friendly two-day visit to Togo and leaves for Mali. After Mali, Doronjski will visit the People's Republic of Benin.

During the Eyadema-Doronjski talks, it is set out here, the two sides reiterated that in a complex international situation the sole guarantee and support for the nonalined and developing countries is the preservation of unity and further closing of their ranks.

During the talks, the Togo president noted that attempts are in evidence at destabilizing the non-aligned countries and joing them to blocs. The Togo president assessed, however, the forthcoming activities of the non-aligned, especially the ministerial conference of the non-aligned coordinating bureau, as a real opportunity for overcoming problems and differences.

During the talks, Eyadema and Doronjski arrived at essentially identical conclusions on a series of major questions and, especially crisis spots in Africa and the world, in whose elimination the non-aligned movement is vitally interested.

President Eyadema repeated his recently presented view that Yugoslavia is a country whose contribution is immense to the non-aligned movement's authenticity and stability and President Tito, a leader who is invaluable not only for Africa but also all of the world.

Stevan Doronjski conveyed to President Eyadema a message from President Tito.

Togo Luncheon Speech

LD060610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Lome--At a formal luncheon given in honor of Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, who is paying a 2-day official friendly visit to Togo, President Eyadema stressed, in welcoming Yugoslavia's efforts for the stabilization of world peace, President Tito's role in exposing bloc policy and creating the nonalined movement.

In thanking for the toast by his host President Eyadema, Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, said among other things: "We can note with satisfaction that the policy of nonalinement has proved to be an irreplaceable and independent factor of international relations. With its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, division into blocs and various forms of domination and division into spheres of influence, the nonalined policy has become a necessity in today's world relations.

Under the circumstances of present-day international events which are marked by exacerbation, rivalry by blocs and great powers--in particular in Africa and Asia--and of attempts to call into question, through the policy of pressure and foreign interference, the free internal development and the independence of individual countries, the activity of nonalined countries has a special significance. However, there are also attempts to subordinate the nonalined policy to various bloc concepts and interests and to call into question the basic principles and goals of nonalinement."

"We believe," Doronjski went on, "that the movement of nonalined countries is strong enough to resist all these attempts and pressures. Solidarity, consolidation of the unity of action and close cooperation among nonalined countries represent the guarantee of the success of the struggle for equitable international cooperation, peaceful resolution of outstanding problems and conflicts between individual countries and the resolution of all other problems on which world peace depends.

"Hotbeds of crisis in the world continue to encumber seriously international relations. We are concerned about the use of force in Southeast Asia and Africa in resolving disputes and about attempts to impose internal systems and relations by arms," Doronjski said and went on: "In this context, I would like to stress that my country advocates the peaceful resolving of all disputes and conflicts and in particular among nonalined countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for territorial integrity and national independence, in line with the charters of the United Nations, the OAU and the principles of nonalined policy. We hope that the forthcoming meetings of nonalined countries--the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo and the sixth summit--will make a significant contribution to the implementation of the goals and role of nonalined policy.

"I am convinced, Mr President, that we agree that not to resolve the problems of southern Africa and the attacks on and the massacring of the innocent population in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia by the racist regimes represent a serious threat to peace and security, not only in that region but also in Africa and further afield in the world. We therefore believe it to be very significant that the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonalined Countries in Maputo extended decisive support to the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as to the people of southern Africa for the liquidation of colonialism and national liberation. We energetically oppose attempts by racist regimes to continue to uphold the neocolonialist system in those countries through so-called internal settlements. For its part Yugoslavia will continue to extend comprehensive assistance to the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the patriotic front and of the people of Namibia led by SWAPO, as well as to the frontline countries.

"We must note with concern that the position of the nonalined and other developing countries in the world economy continues to get worse. The ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Arusha pointed out how necessary it is for us to make efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order. The decisions of the meeting in Arusha on the intensification of mutual cooperation of developing countries and greater reliance on their own forces represent a significant step along this path," Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, said at the end of his speech.

Arrival in Mali

LD070311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Bamako, May 6 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski arrived here this evening on a three-day official and friendly visit to the Republic of Mali.

During the visit, Doronjski will discuss bilateral Yugoslav-Mali relations and international topics with President Moussa Traore and other officials. Special attention will be given to questions of interest to the movement of non-alignment.

U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD062222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--B. Rogers, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, arrived in Belgrade today on an official and friendly visit to our country and our armed forces. At the airport in Batajnica, the U.S. visitor was received by Col Gen Dusan Pekic and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. ambassador in Yugoslavia, by U.S. defense attache Col Willian Roche and the U.S. Army Attache Col S. Dotur.

During his stay in our country General Rogers will visit some units and institutions of our armed forces and hold talks with high ranking military leaders of the Yugoslav People's Army.

DOLANC RECEIVES ITALIAN COMMUNIST SERGIO SEGRE

LD041830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG)--Secretary of the Yugoslav League of Communists Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc today received member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department, Sergio Segre. During a friendly talk, relations between the LCY and the Italian Communist Party, and current issues of international relations and trends in the workers' and communist movement, were also discussed.

Sergio Segre also had a conversation with Assistant Executive Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Borislav Milosevic. They exchanged views on issues of interest to the two parties.

DJURANOVIC SENDS UN MESSAGE ON NAMIBIA

LD050250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a message to the formal session of the UN Council for Namibia, which is being held at the seat of the world organization in New York today. The text of the message is:

The proclamation of the year of solidarity with the people of Namibia on the basis of the UN General Assembly decision marks a significant contribution on the part of the international community to the liberation struggle for the Namibia people, as well as the world organization's responsibility for the further development of the situation in Namibia.

At the same time this confirms their resolve to solve this complex international problem within the framework and on the basis of UN decisions, as well as a respect for the legitimate interests of the Namibian people. The unsuccessful attempt to find a peaceful solution through negotiations and the Republic of South Africa's refusal to implement the UN Security Council and General Assembly plan call for the mobilization of the international community and the undertaking of specific sanctions on the basis of Chapter 77 of the UN Charter.

This was also confirmed by the decisions of the nonalined countries' ministerial conference in Belgrade, of the meeting of ministers of the Nonalined Countries' Coordination Bureau in Maputo, the resolutions from the 33d UN General Assembly session on Zimbabwe and Namibia and the decisions of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, which has just ended in Belgrade.

Through the United Nations, the nonalined movement and a series of international conferences, the international community has classified the situation in Namibia and the prolongation of the illegal occupation in that country as an act of aggression not only against the people of Namibia, but also against all peoples and countries in free Africa and a threat to international peace and security. Nonalined Yugoslavia is convinced that the problem of Namibia can be resolved only on the basis of free and sovereign self-determination by the people of Namibia and complete withdrawal by the Republic of South Africa from all Namibia's territory. The Republic of South Africa's claim to the territory of Namibia or any part of Namibia cannot be tolerated, nor can the insistence on imposing a so-called internal solution on the Namibian people by establishing a puppet leadership which would insure the continuation of economic exploitation and the perpetuation of colonial and neocolonial domination. Yugoslavia is ready to support any initiative and action aimed at implementing the UN decisions in finding a solution to the question of Namibia. On this basis Yugoslavia will continue to offer cordial political and diplomatic support and material aid to the people of Namibia and their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO, right until the final liberation from racist oppression and the achievement of complete and real independence by a united Namibia.

OFFICIAL ASSURES SWAPO DELEGATION OF SUPPORT

LD051452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 5, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and its Socialist Alliance as the largest socio-political organization in the country will continue comprehensive assistance and support to the people of Namibia (?and the) SWAPO liberation movement as its only, (?legitimate) representative. This was said by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, in a talk today with SWAPO delegation headed by the movement's National Executive Committee member Peter Nanjemba.

On behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee, especially its president Sam Nujoma, Peter Nanjemba expressed gratitude to the Socialist Alliance and Yugoslavia for their political and material assistance to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

Peter Nanjemba particularly stressed the resolve of SWAPO to expand and strengthen the armed liberation struggle.

IKONIC, OTHERS RECEIVE DUTCH MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT

LD042045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG)--Eng. Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, talked here today with Jan de Koning, the Dutch minister for development, on the forthcoming UNCTAD 5th session in Manila and the state of affairs in the negotiations between the developed and developing nations related to solving key-questions as part of efforts to establish the new international economic order.

They also discussed current questions related to the Yugoslav-EC negotiations on a new agreement on mutual economic cooperation.

Also today, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, talked with the Dutch minister on the questions of mutual cooperation among the developing countries and the results of the recent gatherings of the "Group of 77" at which a joint platform for a continuation of negotiations with the developed countries was fixed.

Milovrad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, talked with the Dutch guest on cooperation and activities of the non-aligned countries in preparation for a 6th nonaligned summit conference.

Visits to Novi Sad

LD042044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, May 4 (TANJUG)--Andras Mora, vice-president of the Provincial Executive Council of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, northeastern Yugoslavia, today talked with Jan de Koning, the Dutch development minister, on possibilities for expanding cooperation between Vojvodina and the Netherlands, primarily in economics. The Dutch minister also visited the Novi Sad U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) center and became acquainted with its work.

IKONIC COMMENTS ON UPCOMING UNCTAD MEETING

LD050245 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 4, (TANJUG)--At the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which is to commence in Manila in three days, we shall endeavor to contribute to the creation of a highly constructive atmosphere for negotiations between the developed and developing countries, announced Barnislav Ikonic, vice-premier of Yugoslavia and head of the Yugoslav delegation, in an interview to TANJUG.

Ikonic said that the platform for negotiations of the developing countries adopted by the "Group of 77" at the ministerial meeting in Arusha represents a good basis for the search for solutions to the current crisis state in the world economy and international relations. These proposals take as their point of departure the global concept of the international development strategy and are not limited to unilateral "concessions" and developed countries' assistance to the developing world.

"All these proposals, he added, are of considerable importance for creating the necessary conditions for the more dynamic and harmonious development of the world economy on the whole and of all its individual parts on the basis of inter-dependence. We are convinced that it is not possible to create such conditions without considerable changes in all aspects of the international economic system. We shall, therefore, call for the maximum possible progress on all fronts of the struggle for a new economic order. All partial solutions to the individual ventures of the developing countries or other members of the world economy, however successful they may be, do not assure a new quality in relations, they do not yield the desired effect and they do not lead to more permanent solutions and the creation of conditions for more equal development.

The developing countries, stressed Ionic, insist on more binding obligations to the developed countries all over the world. They call for the development of such cooperation relations amongst countries with different socio-economic systems as will, without exception, be subject to the norms of the new international economic order. We expect that the developed countries of the East and the West will show greater understanding for such approaches, both at the fifth UNCTAD and later, as the maintenance of current relations does not promise more stable development for the economies of the developed countries either.

The attempts by the majority of the most highly developed industrial countries to find a way out of the state of prolonged recession, inflation and unemployment by becoming enclosed in the narrow circles of their economies and building up barriers from the rest of the world by increasingly marked protectionist measures and protective mechanisms are condemned to failure from the very start. Mutual cooperation amongst the developing countries with their collective self-reliance open up great opportunities for the development of relations in the spirit of the concept of the new international economic order and is becoming an increasingly important factor in their development policy, stated the head of the Yugoslav delegation.

The reform of GATT rules, which represent the basic mechanism for the regulation of international trade, has according to Ikonic, been completely alien to developed countries, but this question is still of extreme current importance. The recent agreement on the formation of a joint fund for raw materials was said by Ikonic to be the first worthwhile result of the negotiations in the domain of international trade and indeed the first institution of the international economic order.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES INDONESIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL

LD041448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav secretary for national defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, today received here chief of staff of the land forces of Indonesia, General Widodo, who is on a brief visit to Yugoslavia.

The talks between Ljubicic and Widodo were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and included the further development of relations and cooperation between the countries' armed forces.

Later today, General Widodo met Colonel General Dusan Pekic, and conducted a cordial discussion with him.

MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

LD070754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2029 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 6, (TANJUG)--Official talks between a delegation of the parliament of the federation of Malaysia led by Said Nasir ibn Ismail, president of the House of Representatives, and a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the assembly, were held here today.

The two delegations exchanged information on the development of their countries and on the most fundamental trends of their foreign-policy activities. The interlocutors devoted great attention to the current trends in the world, efforts to settle international problems, especially those related to crisis troublespots and pending international economic relations.

At the talks, both expressed their wish for the further promotion of very good bilateral relations and broad bilateral cooperation, particularly economic cooperation, between Yugoslavia and Malaysia.

They particularly discussed the two countries' activity within the nonaligned movement. In this context, full identity of stances came [words indistinct] essential matters.

In relations to the forthcoming gatherings of the nonaligned countries, they underlined the imperative need to preserve and consolidate the non-bloc character of the movement.

In this connection, Dragoslav Markovic highly praised Malaysia's activity on the preservation of unity and the fundamental principles of the nonaligned movement.

Said Nasir Ibn Ismail spoke in very warm and carefully chosen words on President Tito's contribution to and role in the development of the nonaligned movement, emphasizing Malaysia's conviction that such longstanding activity puts the Yugoslav president on the very top today as the leader of the nonaligned world.

President of Malaysia's House of Representatives Said Nasir Ibn Ismail invited Dragoslav Markovic to visit Malaysia.

MONTENEGRO COUNCIL DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA, ITALY

AU032220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[O.D. report]

[Text] Titograd, 27 April--At its session today the [Montenegri] Republican Council for Foreign Relations discussed certain aspects of long-term bilateral cooperation with neighboring countries.

Appraising the discussion on this question as very useful and positive, the council noted that, proceeding from the well-known principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual respect, our country has made and continues to make a great contribution to the development of cooperation with the neighboring countries.

The republics and provinces have an important place, role and responsibility in developing and implementing Yugoslavia's foreign policy and especially in developing and implementing the policy in relation to and in developing cooperation with the neighboring countries. At its session the council placed special emphasis on Montenegro's cooperation with its immediate neighbors, Albania and Italy, and on possibilities for a further advancement of this cooperation.

OFFICIAL NOTES 'DIFFICULTY' IN HOLDING NONALINED MEETING

LD070018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Report on speech by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, at a mass rally on 6 May in Krapina on the 35th anniversary of the Zagorje shock brigade, with a recorded excerpt of Spiljak]

[Excerpt] [Spiljak--begin recording] Nonalinement has today rallied over 80 countries. But, there is today great pressure on the nonalined countries aimed at subjugating them to one world power or another, at dividing them, at organizing wars between them--this is the old slogan, "Divide and rule." Mutual wars between the nonalined countries are also being waged such as those between Vietnam and Kampuchea, China and Vietnam, Morocco and Algeria, Uganda and Tanzania, and Egypt and the rejection front, not to mention other such conflicts elsewhere. Only when we see this do we know what our freedom, what our peace and our independence which we alone fought for successfully, mean. [applause]

There is particular difficulty today with the holding of the sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana, which should be held this summer and which is being prepared for in such a situation, in a very delicate political situation. We must avoid at this conference mutual conflicts and special interests and ensure that they not come before the interests of the unity of the movement. This is one of the great dangers with which the Havana conference, which must preserve the unity of the movement, will deal.

Attempts to transform the entire movement into the reserve of one bloc and thus judge the extent of the movement's progressiveness byhow much it belongs to a bloc and how much it supports a bloc should also be avoided.

However, regardless of the difficulties which are neither the first and certainly not the last in the movement of the nonalined, our country, with Comrade Tito, will seek and--we are convinced--also find the true solutions to these issues. [end recording]

BAJRA APPRAISES NONALINED MEETING ON INFORMATION

AU032223 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Lome, 27 April TANJUG--"The meeting of the intergovernmental council for cooperation of nonalined countries in the field of information represents a contribution to strengthening the unity and action capability of the nonalined movement," Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to this meeting that has just concluded in Lome, Togo's capital, stated.

"The meeting was held in the spirit of the policy of nonalinement, democratic attitude and readiness of all participants to actively join the actions which are of common interest for all nonalined countries," Bajra said in his statement to TANJUG. "At this meeting we critically analyzed cooperation in the field of information in the period from the fifth summit conference in Colombo to date. The past years have confirmed the importance attached to cooperation in the field of information by the heads of states or governments. The achievements within the framework of the pool of news agencies, the cooperation between radio broadcasting institutions and other information media as well as in telecommunications represent great progress. What is involved," the federal secretary stated more precisely, "is not only a rich exchange of information, but rather also a change in and a democratization of the total relations in the information system of the world.

"Everything achieved in these years represented a solid basis for the discussion and analysis at the meeting of the intergovernmental council and for an accord on a new action program. This was expressed," Ismailj Bajra continued, "particularly in the adopted documents, primarily in the resolution on cooperation and actions which is based in every respect on the principles adopted at the Colombo summit conference and at the ministerial meeting held last year in Belgrade. What is particularly important is the fact that the open discussion on all questions on the meeting's agenda demonstrated a constructive approach and action unity and that the principle of adopting decisions by consensus was fully respected at the meeting.

"Togo, the meeting's host country, has made maximum efforts for a good organization and a successful outcome of the meeting," Ismailj Bajra said, expressing his gratitude for the extraordinary attention accorded to the Yugoslav delegation in this friendly country.

BELGRADE RADIO REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

AU042135 Belgrade International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Unattributed article: "On Our Country's Cooperation With the Neighboring Countries"]

[Text] Yugoslavia tirelessly strives for a comprehensive development of its relations with those countries [words indistinct] with which it shares common borders. In this connection it proceeds from the principles confirmed in international relations and reflected in the respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, integrity and noninterference in internal affairs and in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation. Yugoslavia's efforts to make its relations with the neighboring countries closer have yielded significant results. This especially applies to Italy in relation to which our country has succeeded, on a constructive basis, in favorably solving the most important inherited problem. And now the two neighboring countries maintain extraordinarily good relations which are often cited as an example showing what the relations between states in the world should be.

Yugoslavia also cussessfully cooperates with Romania, Hungary, Greece and Austria. And at the same time it is interested in resolving the disputed questions with Albania. This is completely natural because both sides are interested in preserving and strengthening their own independence, autonomy and right to their own development of their life.

Unfortunately, relations with Bulgaria are not such. As President Tito said recently, lately certain elements in the policy of this neighboring country have been a cause for serious concern with regard to the future of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. These actions are aimed at deepening the differences in viewpoints, at making more difficult theprocess of the settlement of the existing problems at at increasing the tension in the relations with our country. The denial of the existence of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria has been followed by the negation of the legitimacy of one of the sovereign Yugoslav republics. This policy indisputably has a (?negative) effect on the relations in the Balkans and in Europe and in the world. History is sufficiently instructive in this respect, President Tito said.

As regards the relations with the Balkan countries, Yugoslavia also promotes multilateral contacts in addition to bilateral relations. This cooperation in many fields--economic, cultural, scientific and sports--also promotes a rapprochement between the peoples in this part of the world. The aim of this cooperation is to create as normal conditions [word indistinct] as possible. Any progress in the mutual relations in our region indisputably represents a contribution to general peace and security. And for this reason Yugoslavia consistently strives for establishing interstate relations on the basis of equality and for consolidating the friendship between peoples and states of the world.

SFRY PRESIDENCY TO SUBMIT REPORT ASSESSING FOREIGN POLICY

LD062156 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] The Presidency of Yugoslavia will submit to the delegates of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, at their session on the 15th of this month, a report on our country's foreign policy. In this document the Presidency stresses that the policy of nonalinement has, in today's world, become the program and action alternative to all forms of inequality and the subjugation of people.

The Presidency notes that the nonalined movement has affirmed itself as an irreplaceable exponent of the aspiration for emancipation and equality in world relations.

The movement expresses the aspiration of the peoples and countries to live in peace, and to be active and equal participants in international events. However, in today's conditions, the spread and consolidation of nonalinement are increasingly encountering resistance, pressure and attempts to polarize the movement. The majority of the members of the movement want to preserve the basic identity and nonbloc orientation of nonalinement.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia also points to the fact that the nonalined movement is also faced with certain problems. Some of these problems have been inherited from colonialism or have emerged from historical developments, while others are being imposed from outside. The forces that oppose the policy of nonalinement want to make use of such problems in order to subordinate individual nonalined countries to various bloc concepts and interests. What causes particular concern is the fact that some unresolved issues are turning into clashes and armed conflicts that could become a serious encumbrance to the action unity of the movement.

Yugoslavia's lasting foreign policy orientation toward nonalinement stems from the specific features of our socialist revolution and the character of our socialist and self-managing system and development. Such an orientation also represents the form of the struggle for the new system of international relations as well as significant component of the transformation of social relations on progressive foundations in world dimensions. In the nonalined movement, in the next period, Yugoslavia will actively participate in the preparations for the successful nolding of the sixth summit of the nonalined countries.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia believes that preparations for the summit demand that the movement strengthen political action on the broader international level and resolve the existing problems in the most direct manner by proceeding from its established programs and principles--the report stresses.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA REVIEWS BULGARIAN ATTACK ON POLISH HISTORIANS

AU032217 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 22 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Filip Simonovski report]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 17 April--In recent days the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences "reprimanded" three Polish historians for their incorrect presentation of the history of the south Slavs. Naturally, the problem concerns Macedonia and the reprimand has been issued because the Polish historians have refused to accept "Sofia's proof" of "the Bulgarian character of Macedonia."

The book which has provoked this sharp reaction in Bulgaria is entitled "History of the Southern and Western Slavs" and its authors are lecturers Tadeusz Wasilewski, Jerzy Skowronow and Mieczyslaw Tanty. The book has been published by the Polish State Scientific Book Publishing House and first appeared in Warsaw bookships 2 years ago.

Historical or Political Arguments

It is not without reasons that the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has waited 2 years before it reacted. The fact is that it is not very pleasant to recognize "the Bulgarian truths" about Macedonia for what they are. And it is an even more unpleasant fact that the three historians involved in this case are Marxist historians from a country which belongs to the same family as Bulgaria. For these reasons it is only possible to surmise what kind of actions had been undertaken prior to this present step into public polemics. [paragraph continues]

Just as it has happened in many similar past instances, the entire diplomatic machinery was probably set in motion this time as well. As regards the countries of the East European community, the pressure exercised by Bulgaria in this respect is very great and even public. In this connection these statements, which have an openly political character, are motivated by the solidarity that allegedly must reign among t he historians of the [socialist] camp.

However, it seems that in the case of the three Polish lecturers the events have not developed in the way desired here. As a matter of fact, this is not the first time that something of this kind has happened to the Bulgarian Historians. Three years ago they found themselves in a situation in which they publicly expressed their disagreement with a Soviet historian from Minsk; that time, too, in connection with Macedonia. Now this has happened again and, as has been heard, the Bulgarian side has expressed very serious criticisms in this connection and expressed them at a very high level. The "History of the Southern and Western Slavs" has apparently filled the cup of patience here and thus the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is now invoking, among other things and not without reason, "the views of political factors" as an argument which the Polish historians should bear in mind.

The review of the book published in the journal ISTORICHESKI PREGLED, organ of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, says that the Polish historians are making "unclear" and even "completely false" claims. The use of this vocabulary, which is unusual in public communications among the countries of the community [of socialist countries] and is further supplemented by the aforementioned "view of political factors," is expected not only to discredit any advocates of "the heresy about Macedonia" but rather also to prevent any possible contagious effect on some other historians or in other countries of the camp. "Past sociopolitical processes should not be interpreted in a manner supporting some contemporary phenomenon or other," the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences warns. But as long as the book exists and as long as it is being sold, the danger of other similar surprises continues to exist. For this reason the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences "Recommends that a second edition of the book be published in which facts should be brought into accord with the historical truth," as the journal ISTORICHESKI PREGLED says.

The Polish historians should read the collected documents and materials on Macedonia published by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, that is, the publication which "irrefutably proves" the Bulgarian character of Macedonia, a fact which has been allegedly accepted through centuries by men of science and by political factors and accepted at that as something "natural and indisputable."

Briefly this then is "the reprimand" addressed by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences to the three Polish historians. In this connection the demands are clearly made: The history of Macedonia may only be written on the basis of the Bulgarian sources. This is "the advice" given by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, advice given with good intentions and in the interest of truth but advice which, in the event that it is not followed, can be supported by "the view" of "the political factors" and with the recommendation to publish a second and this time "expurgated" edition of the book. Really, it would be impossible to find stronger historical arguments.

SFRY PRESIDENCY REPORTS ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD051350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the past 2 and 1/2 years, the socioeconomic and political development of the country was dynamic. Considerable results were achieved in material development and in socioeconomic relations, as well as in the consolidation and functioning of the political system.

The brotherhood and unity, mutual links and solidarity between the peoples and nationalities have been strengthened still further. This is said, among other things, in the report of the SFRY Presidency which will be the subject of the delegate debate in Yugoslavia's Assembly.

The decisions of the 11th LCY Congress were of enormous importance for the all-round transformation of the political system of socialist self-management. They formed the basis for broad courses of action and for the determination of key tasks of the sociopolitical organizations in the development of the political system and in overcoming the lack of ideological clarity and the shortcomings in their activity as an organized factor of socialist consciousness. Edvard Kardelj's study of the directions of development of the political system of socialist self-management, which was also adopted as a platform for the congress' preparations, essentially contributed to this.

At the eighth congress of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, Comrade Tito took the initiative "to thoroughly apply and foster collective work in all self-managing and state organs, delegate assemblies, forums and organs of the sociopolitical organizations." This initiative represents a creative stimulus for the building of the political system, promotion of self-managing democracy and socialization of the progress of accord and agreement-making.

Assessing the present results in the implementation of the delegate system, the SFRY Presidency pointed out the need for its consolidation and more efficacious functioning. The delegations should be made capable, by their activity, of directly expressing the will and interests of the working people and citizens--especially by being directly connected with its self-management base.

The report by the SFRY Presidency also assesses the economic development in the past 2 and 1/2 years. By the growth of the social product of the economy at an average annual rate of about 6 percent, Yugoslavia continues to be among the countries with the fastest development. However, the expected increase in the production of its energy raw materials has not been achieved. The growth of the processing industry is still relatively greater than planned. The reorientation to domestic sources has also been slowed down, especially regarding the increased production of equipment, so that our development, too, is dependent on imports.

The SFRY Presidency considers that the increased total of investments into the assets of the economy in the last 3 years at the average rate of 9.4 percent stimulated a dynamic development of the country and created a basis for the employment of new workers. However, phenomena were noted which unfavorably affected economic trends in this field. The investment front is widening and the volume of investments is in excess of real possibilities. This is leading to time limits for construction being exceeded and to new industrial plants being more expensive. There is also a delay in the development of special sectors, so that structural changes in the economy have not yet taken place.

Considerable results have been achieved in the implementation of the policy of faster development of the economically insufficiently developed republics. However, this has not yet been achieved as regards Kosovo, although there was no lack of effort on the part of society, or results. In the forthcoming period, it is necessary to speed up the process of direct income links between the organizations of associated labor from developed and undeveloped republics and Kosovo on the basis of joint interests.

The achieved economic development made possible an increase in the number of newly employed by 750,000. However, in the forthcoming period, employment remains a topical social problem.

The overall living standard increased by about 20 percent, which led to changes in the structure of consumption. Citizens' savings increased by 70 percent and the positive tendencies concerning the changes in the economic and social structure of the citizens continued.

In the past 3 years, 450,000 apartments were built, but planned targets have not been achieved. This is due to insufficient organization and income links between the participants in housing construction, as well as to the poor influence of associated labor on housing policy.

In this period, the SFRY Presidency report states, unity has been strengthened and equality and mutual solidarity between peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia have been consolidated. The new constitutional position of the republics and provinces is especially expressed in their responsibility for their own development and for the development of the community as a whole. Full national equality and democratic verification of mutual interests are strengthening the real togetherness of our peoples and nationalities.

In the opinion of the SFRY Presidency, accord and agreement-making has shown itself to be an irreplaceable method for the building of relations in the federation. Valuable experience has been gained in practical life and many complex questions have been successfully solved. In this short time, this practice has shown its advantages over the earlier relations burdened by centralism. Through the direct solution of contradictions which exist objectively in society, the consciousness and responsibility for special, as well as mutual interests and problems, increased in the democratic procedure of decisionmaking. All this is considerably contributing to the promotion of relations of trust, solidarity, unity and brotherhood on which the strength of togetherness and the future of the peoples and nationalities in the SFRY are founded, the SFRY Presidency report says, among other things.

Additional Report

AU052055 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] In the continuation of the Belgrade Radio first program newsreel, we bring the report on the work of Yugoslavia's Presidency which has been submitted to Yugoslavia's Assembly. Delegates of both assembly chambers will discuss it at their sessions on 15 May. Tonight we publish some appraisals and statements from that part of the report which discusses certain questions of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development. Slavoluub Slijepcevic has prepared the following report.

In the past period of 2 and 1/2 years since a report on the work of the Presidency was submitted to Yugoslavia's Assembly for the first time, the unity of Yugoslavia's peoples and nationalities has been strengthened and their equality and mutual solidarity have been deepened, the report says. The development of relations within the federation among the republics and provinces on the basis of the Constitution and the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses has continued. The accords and agreements as well as the method and the practice of regulating the relations between the republics and provinces in the federal organs have shown themselves as an irreplaceable method of building the relations in the federation. The democratic procedure followed in decisionmaking has increased the awareness of and the responsibility for both the separate and the common interests and needs. The effectiveness of accords within the federation depends on the objective interests and the degree of development of socialist self-management in the republics and provinces.

The process of accords through the delegate system must be more widely linked with the social base and primarily with associated labor. This particularly applies to the need of speeding up the participation of associated labor, organized on the basis of self-management, in all actions regulating the foreign economic relations and the foreign trade and foreign exchange business operations as well as in the process of self-management planning and accords on the division of labor and the sepcialization at the level of the whole of Yugoslavia.

The remnants of the class enemy and the bourgeois consciousness as well as all anti-self-managing forces and tendencies in their opposition actions against the socialist self-management will lose ground and be left at the periphery of social trends if the economic sources and foundations of nationalism and chauvinism will be eliminated more quickly.

In conclusion, the chapter on certain questions of socioeconomic development says that the social councils and especially the federal councils, as a form of work coordination among the organs of the federation, the republics and the autonomous provinces; together with the direct participation of science, have played a great role in the preparation of decisions and the coordination of views on the key problems of development and building up of the system. They have made possible a more complete expression of joint work and responsibility in the democratic procedure of decisionmaking at the level of the federation. Yugoslavia's Presidency has devoted great attention to the work of the federal councils and directly contributed to their more effective work in the coordination of joint interests and in the preparation of decisions at the level of the federation, the Presidency's report says.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF MONTENEGRO EARTHQUAKE

Tito-Montenegro Leaders Meeting

LD052248 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, has received in Brdo near Kranj, Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of Montenegro, and Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro. They briefed President Tito on the present situation in the area stricken by the earthquake and on the measures taken to mitigate and overcome the consequences of the disaster.

Showing great interest in the functioning of the institutions of the social system and the efforts which are being made, President Tito stressed the need for planning and organizing work and for establishing priorities so as to find shelter as soon as possible for the people which have remained without roofs over their heads and to more fully revive social and economic activities in the stricken area.

In this connection President Tito stressed that decisions should be adopted as soon as possible, as was done after the earthquake in Skopje, on solutions pertaining to the system to create material and other preconditions for the rehabilitation, revival and building up of the areas affected by the earthquake. The president of the republic assessed as very useful the initiative that top-ranking leaders of the republics and provinces should tour the stricken areas and acquaint themselves with the real situation there and with the extent of the consequences caused by the catastrophic earthquake.

President Tito paid tribute to the population of the Montenegrin littoral for their self-sacrifices and also expressed his satisfaction about the solidarity of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, which was strongly manifested this time.

Cemovic Interview

AU051930 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1477 29 Apr 79 pp 16-18 AU

[Scepan Rabrenovic report on interview with Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, in Titograd and the earthquake-stricken region of Montenegro on 21 and 22 April]

[Excerpts] In his office, where we were constantly interrupted by the tasks to which he had to attend and by telephone calls from other parts of the country and from abroad, on Saturday 21 April we began our interview with Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, on the consequences of the earthquake which devastated six communes in this republic and heavily damaged several others and on the current efforts to reduce the effects of that misfortune. We continued the interview next day in a helicopter above the Montenegrin hills and Lake Scutari and concluded it in the villages of Crmnice region.

Touring the coast and the rear regions stricken by the earthquake, we were able to convince ourselves of the fury of the natural force. The Executive Committee of the Association of Seismologists of Yugoslavia has reported that this earthquake destroyed 23,000 small buildings and more than 500 large buildings. The energy released by this earthquake was six to eight times greater than that released by the Skopje earthquake in 1963.

We called our interviewee's attention to the fact that answers to the question as to whether the aid to the earthquake stricken area came in time are not unanimous and asked him for his opinion on this.

He told us that he was surprised to see how quickly all members of the Montenegrin Executive Council arrived at their workplaces. Although it was Sunday and many of them were away for the weekend, they all arrived in a short time. Thus the entire system started to function very quickly. The same was also true in communes and in local communities.

Momcilo Cemovic contineud: "It is normal under such conditions that there are those who are less efficient and those who are more efficient. There have been instances of a lack of resourcefulness and in one commune an official was dismissed but on the whole we are satisfied by the way in which this entire system of ours and our entire society behaved during this experience. Those who fought for human lives and those who cut the sources of contagion must be especially singled out. Each and every one, ranging from the radio amateurs and journalists (Titograd Radio carried the first news of the earthquake 7 minutes after it had happened) to social organs and organizations, reacted quickly. Members of the Yugoslav People's Army and of the organs of internal affairs and public health, fire fighting services and work organizations were efficient in this connection. If this were not so, there would have been panic which accompanies such accidents. There have been no instances of plunder or theft.

Momcilo Cemovic further says: "We owe our gratitude to all countries but we have many reasons to single out the aid provided by the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. Without waiting for requests, they all moved to help. Convoys of trucks and automobiles were dispatched to Montenegro. Since it was impossible to plan all this in detail, there were mistakes in the distribution of goods. We do not conceal these difficulties. But there would have been mistakes even in the best organization awaiting a disaster in complete readiness. Few people know all that has happened and how many unforeseeable things there have been. In a few hours the entire Montenegrin littoral was separated from its rear: Roads and railways were destroyed and thus we were unable to send help. [paragraph continues]

Communications also were broken in the direction of Dubrovnik because the road near Kamenari sank into the sea. All ports of the Montenegrin littoral were destroyed or damaged and this made the access from the sea difficult. The Tivat Airport was damaged. Some of the roads still are not passable and the most heavily damaged are the roads toward the villages."

Officials' Visit to Affected Area

AU051639 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Nikola Bulatovic report from Montenegro]

[Excerpts] Life in the area struck by the earthquake 20 days ago is beginning to become normal as a result of the great efforts of all those who are engaged here in the joint task of reducing the earthquake's consequences. Of the 9,000 structures and establishments so far inspected in the Montenegrin littoral, 1,600 are totally useless. Unfortunately the structures and establishments which have been totally destroyed also include those that are of most vital importance for the economy of this region: The Bijela shipyard, the Bar Port, several port installations and hotels and factories.

Today representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense headed by Maj Gen Milo Mandic, secretary of the Federal Council for Civil Defense, visited Bar. The military officials analyzed the functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in Bar following the catastrophic earthquake.

Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, also visited Bar today. He has held talks with his hosts about the coordination of actions concerning international aid for the earthquake-stricken area. In a conversation with our journalist Nikola Bilic, Milorad Pesic said: [Pesic--begin recording] "The solidarity of the widest international community is very great especially as regards the initial assistance. However, it also extends further to those solutions which, it can be said, must have a long-term and lasting character. In this sense it is necessary to coordinate the program of actions and the individual actions to insure the correct, timely and most extensive assistance precisely in this respect." [end recording]

MODERATE EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED SOUTHWEST OF ZAGREB

LD061046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--A moderate earthquake was registered at 2200 local time last night at a distance of about 100 kms southwest of Zagreb. The intensity at the epicenter, in the immediate vicinity of Novi Vinodolski, was 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. It was felt a little less forcefully in Senj, on the island of Krk, in Rijeka and in a number of other places.

DJURANOVIC SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ARCHBISHOP'S DEATH

LD062240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--Aleksandar Tokic, the archbishop of Bar, died today at the clinical center of the Medical Institute in Titograd after a short and grave illness. With his work, Archbishop Tokic had contributed to the relations between the Catholic Church and the state in Montenegro developing in line with the constitutional principles.

As a sign of recognition for his work, Archbishop Tokic had been decorated with the Order of the Merits for the People with Silver [word indistinct].

In connection with Archbishop Tokic's death, Veselin R. Djuranovic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro and chairman of the Republican Commission for Religious Questions, has sent condolences to the Archbishop of Bar Petar Perkovic.

SERBIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE WORK

AU051637 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] At its session today, which was presided over by Ivan Stambolic, the Serbian Executive Council reviewed the program of its activity in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative for collective work and leadership. The council adopted the text of its new draft rules of procedure which incorporate the provisions designed to insure a more democratic approach and effectiveness in the work and decisionmaking of the council and its working bodies and the creation of the most favorable conditions possible for the influence of the base of the delegate system in the work and functioning of the council.

In connection with Comrade Tito's initiative it was emphasized that it is a question of improving the effectiveness and success of work within the framework of the entire delegate system in the process of political decisionmaking and administration of all social affairs on democratic self-managing foundations and that the struggle to strengthen the collective work must be a natural and logical expression of the new relations for which the prerequisites have been created in the material and the total social development.

The Serbian Executive Council points out that responsibility should not be reduced exclusively to sanctions but that it must rather be understood as an active attitude of each individual organ and official toward the work and the tasks which they must carry out conscientiously and consistently and in accordance with the adopted policy.

In the discussion in connection with the proposed program of activity in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative in the Executive Council and in the republican organs of administration it was pointed out that the laws which the council will shortly submit to the assembly for adoption will provide definite solutions for a practical realization of Comrade Tito's initiative.

At its session today the council also discussed the implementation of the principle of collective work and responsibility in the republican administration and the forms of collective work in separate organs of administration and in the organizations performing the tasks of interest for the republic and in the professional services of the assembly and the Executive Council. At the same session today the Serbian Executive Council further discussed the advancement of collective work and responsibility through the introduction of social councils into the organs of administration.

SLOVENE LC LEADER COMMENTS ON COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

AU061548 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 Apr 79 pp 18-19 AU

[Vlado Slamberger presentation of a DELO team interview with France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, led by Jak Koprivc, chief editor of DELO--place and date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Let us turn to the field of "pure" politics. [paragraph continues]

The central political subject of the last few months has been President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility. We now have the first president for a 1-year term in the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

[Answer] Above all we should analyze how the political system we are just introducing works. We should determine what are its weaknesses and where the problems mentioned by President Tito at the trade unions congress occur: The closing of forums, assuming power on behalf of the workers class and decisionmaking in small groups. We must build the principles of collective leadership into the system, proceeding from the determination that the workers should decide on the conditions and results of their work and on the surplus value they create. The analysis must emanate from this and so must the decisions on what to do and where to do it, taking the various levels and specific traits into account. The things in the federation--I have in mind the collective leadership in the SFRY presidency and the LCY Presidium--are most certainly extraordinarily important and the only possible ones under our conditions. Now we must see where else one can do something. It is for example nonsense to demand that an association should change its chairman every year, since even now sometimes we can hardly get anybody to be the chairman. This is also questionable in the state administration and in the executive bodies.

The League of Communists' statute contains the provision that every so often (half yearly) the president or the Presidency must report on its work. After this and also during this term there is, of course, an opportunity to change somebody who does not carry out a certain policy or who is unable to carry it out, to behave as a leader, or who does not respect collective leadership and so forth. It is a similar matter with reelection, rotation and so forth, so that even now we do lack formal and democratic ways assuring a greater responsibility on the part of individuals along with collective work.

[Question] The Presidium also has not avoided discussions about culture. Some people in cultural policy sometimes adopt means that we could easily proclaim to be impermissible. The debate about culture in cultural circles too often is perverted: Instead of sharp and principled polemics, one tries to denigrate his adversary. Somebody has publicly said on television something to this effect: Rather, I shall speak cautiously so that nothing may happen to me. Does this really reflect our cultural and social atmosphere?

[Answer] Nobody has ever been persecuted for polemics in our society which have not undermined the socialist self-managing system. I think that such excuses conceal opportunism or that they maliciously want to say that there is no freedom of creativity in our society. Of course, this is not true. If you look at what gets published in our country you can see that all sorts of things get published including some things that do not belong in our socialist self-managing society. But I think that we lack criticism which would try to make assessments from Marxist positions in a more or less objective, calm, and cultured manner. This is done in our country in a rather petty bourgeois way: They scold each other; one is more important and more clever than another. All polemics usually start when each tries to devalue the other instead of helping people to develop their own critical awareness as an indispensable condition for changing the world in practice.

It is also true that everybody in our country can criticize, but there are few who know how to propose solutions. Just as we all know what is wrong in the world but do not like to talk about the things that are wrong at home, so the economists know everything that is wrong in culture and the cultural workers know what is wrong concerning the economy.

[Question] Your favorite saying is: Let us leave something for another day. [paragraph continues]

For example, vocational training, a subject of the latest Presidium session, and the connected efforts for further development of all-day school as an integral part of this process; or the position of women in society, declared and actual; communal localism, from which we are not immune in Slovenia, either; occurrences of leaderism [liderstvo] and some other subjects we could enumerate. But we are interested in an assessment of our position in April 1979.

[Answer] We shall resist all pressures so long as Yugoslavia is united and if we are turned toward socialist self-management and a nonalined policy. We have become accustomed to pressures, anyhow, since they are nothing new, but it is bad that people do not realize the seriousness of the situation and are too complacent. Nobody thinks that something may happen to us tomorrow, considering that we live in a time when some countries are assuming the right to deprive others, under pretenses, of their independence, sovereignty and freedom. We, too, must be prepared for such things and be organized for all-people's defense. It is important that we conduct internal policy, especially economic policy, in such a way as to avoid serious social repercussions. As long as we have such a political climate as we now have, and as long as we enjoy the support of the workers class and the working people, nothing can take us by surprise.

TANJUG REPORTS ON AVERAGE PERSONAL INCOMES

LD050005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--In January the average personal income of the employed amounted to 5,410 dinars, 21 percent more than in January 1978; the personal income of workers in economic spheres was 5,231, and in the noneconomic sector 6,326 dinars. The income of those employed in the economy rose 20 percent and of those in social activities 22 percent over the same period. According to statistics from the Federal Statistics Institute, the net personal income in January ranged from 4,296 (in Kosovo) to 6,464 dinars per worker (in Slovenia). The highest incomes over 9,000 dinars, were registered to work organizations dealing with transportation of petroleum and gas, and in planning and design institutes; net personal incomes were a little lower in various associations dealing in petroleum and gas production, scientific research activities, sociopolitical organizations, foreign trade and air transportation. The lowest personal incomes, of 4,019 dinars, were found in production of ready-made textile products; those employed in production of yarn, cloth, leather shoes and leather goods, earned a little more. The lowest paid sectors in January included consumer services, high-rise building construction, production of sawn timber construction material, production of non-metals, stone and sand; agricultural production and catering.

BELGRADE TOWN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MEDIA INFLUENCE

LD042202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today's debate at the session of the Belgrade SAWP Town Conference Presidium on the implementation of the social influence in information media represented a summing up of a debate over several months in the Belgrade Socialist Alliance on this issue. The conclusions which were adopted encourage further action, the aim of which is to promote substantially the functioning of all forms of social influence.

What is of exceptional significance for all sociopolitical forces and the working class of Belgrade is the socialization of information media in the capital which is both the largest publishing center and the largest press market in the country.

Slobodan Glumac, chairman of the section for information of the Belgrade SAWP Town Conference, pointed out in his introductory report the unacceptable concepts of the role of the press in our society, concepts which proceed from the so-called autonomy and independence of the press from society or which reduce the media to the role of transmission agent. The real issue is how to obtain "good papers which are in fact society speaking about itself." This goal can be achieved only with the further socialization of information media.

In this sphere what is of exceptional significance is the development of the delegate concept of the constitution, and method of work of the councils which have so far yielded only partial results, among other things also because they have been appointed and "cut off" from the broadest delegate grass roots. In addition, it was concluded that it was necessary to reexamine who should and could successfully carry out the function of information media.

It was stressed at today's session among other things that it is necessary to elaborate in greater detail and apply other forms of social influence, in addition to the councils which should also be more varied and which should be formed according to the nature of the printed media by columns and the spheres they deal with. It was said that councils should be as open as possible and in many respects similar to the sections of the Socialist Alliance because only in this way can there be a breadth of views and the grassroot interests of the delegates be expressed. The initiative was also set in motion about the formation of conferences of foreign associates. It was stressed that an even broader activity of the Socialist Alliance is of crucial significance for the consolidation of the social influence in information activity, as this is the Socialist Alliance's permanent task as well as the task of editorial boards, self-managing and sociopolitical forces in newspaper collectives.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE PRESIDIUM TO CONVENE 23 MAY

LD051313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Todor Kurtovic, president of the federal conference of the SAWPY, has convened the Presidium of the federal conference for 23 May.

The session will consider a report on the consequences of the earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, on the measures being taken to overcome them, and on the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in this respect. There will also be a discussion on current socioeconomic trends and tasks of the Socialist Alliance, and on the proposed program of sociopolitical activities of the Socialist Alliance in the preparation and adoption of medium-term plans of development for the period 1981-85.

The Presidium will also consider the proposed conclusions on the topical questions of territorial mobility of workers and on their living and working conditions, as well as on the SAWPY tasks in transforming specialized education.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Belgrade--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, has received Rosende de Oliviera, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Central Committee. The guest from Angola is visiting in Yugoslavia some organizations of associated labor and is discussing the possibilities of cooperation in the construction of prefabricated houses in Angola. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 4 May 79 LD]

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